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WEINBERGER SHOWS U.S. INTENTION TO BREAK PARITY

LD041428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb (TASS) [TASS carries the following note preceding this item: "For the attention of foreign language desks: to be translated, but not passed on until instructed"] -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

In connection with the Congressional hearings on the Pentagon budget for the 1986 fiscal year which begins on Monday, Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defense secretary, held a news conference today at which he announced that allocations to the sum of $313.7 billion are being requested for the needs of the Pentagon. Taking into account expenditures on items of other departments, primarily the department of power engineering, which is engaged in producing nuclear weapons, the overall "ceiling" of U.S. military spending will reach $322.2 billion. Weinberger tried to justify the allocation request of these colossal sums by hackneyed references to the mythical "Soviet military threat." He directly stated that the United States wants to have modern armed forces with good combat readiness and the capability to conduct lengthy military actions.

Confirmation of the Reagan administration's intentions to step up military preparations and put the chief stakes in foreign policy on the use of military force on a global and regional scale was also shown by the annual report Weinberger sent to Congress containing aims for a further escalation of the arms race. An analysis of this document shows quite evidently that the White House wants to break the existing approximate equilibrium of power with the Soviet Union in an attempt to achieve military superiority. "We are of the opinion that we are on the right track leading to the strengthening of our military might and restoration of the United States' leading roles and U.S. self-confidence," Weinberger stressed.

Particular stress in the report is laid on stepping up preparations for militarizing space and on the production of up-to-date mass-strike weapons systems. In it, the "star wars" program is presented, contrary to logic, as one that is "defensive" and which even creates conditions for the "complete elimination" of nuclear weapons. It is well known, however, that actually, this program is designed to acquire the capability of carrying out a first nuclear strike with impunity. As C. Weinberger cynically stated in an interview for the NEWSWEEK, "weapons systems are not created to be exhibited in museums, but to be used."

The scale of U.S. preparations for space militarization is illustrated by the fact that in 1986 alone, the Pentagon is demanding that $3.7 billion be allocated for this purpose. Enormous resources are also going to go to the development, construction, and deployment of offensive weapons systems such as the MX ICBM's, the Trident II, the Midgetman, the Pershing II, and the cruise medium-range missiles, the B-1 bomber, and other types of weapons of mass destruction, including chemical weapons.

The report confirms the U.S. intention to continue to exert pressure upon its West European allies in the aggressive NATO bloc with the object of compelling them to increase sharply their military preparations and to "observe the timetable" for deploying upon their territory Pershing II first-strike missiles and cruise missiles.

From the report, it transpires that the United States is also willing to resort to military force in order to implant orders that are to its own liking in sovereign states virtually in all regions that are viewed by Washington as "zones of U.S. vital interest." In this connection the document stresses the intention to expand bases for supplying the operations of the gendarme-like "Rapid Deployment Forces" and of terrorist formations made up from the special purpose forces. The intention of the United States to make more active its interference in the affairs of the countries of Central America, under the far-fetched pretext of "opposing the Cuban and Nicaraguan threat" is also announced.

'BASELESS' CLAIMS OF SOVIET VIOLATIONS VIEWED

LD041311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The U.S. Administration has come out with its latest anti-Soviet fabrication just before the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. The White House published a report by President Reagan on supposed Soviet violations of its obligations in arms control. The flurry of baseless accusations against the USSR are this time concentrated first and foremost on the Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. As is apparent from the new report, however, the United States possesses no facts to back up its attacks. And, it can not be otherwise, for such facts simply do not exist.

Naturally, it is not accidental that the White House chose this moment to sound off about violations of the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Cheporov notes. The U.S. Administration feels the need for this threadbare device to justify its own attitude to the treaty -- namely, that it is an obstacle blocking its preparations for space militarization; for the fact is that U.S. star wars preparations stand in full contradiction to Soviet-U.S. accords on limiting antimissile defense systems.

Washington claims that by creating an all-embracing antimissile defense system involving space-based elements, it is moving from a strategy based on the threat of offensive might to a defensive one that threatens no one. But no one should be misled by the word "defensive," because in the conditions of parity of strategic offensive forces, the acquisition by one side of additional defensive capacity will be equivalent to its acquiring the potential for a preemptive nuclear strike.

Replying to the American television company CNN's correspondent, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: One must look truth in the face. The militarization of space would overturn the indefinite Soviet-U.S. treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, as it would many other international agreements currently in force. The militarization of space will not only signify an effective end to the process of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons but will amount to a catalyst for the arms race to run out of control on all fronts. This must not be allowed to happen. The coming talks in Geneva and efforts in the field of limiting and reducing arms must lead to the scrapping of nuclear weapons in full and everywhere. These words figure in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement that followed the recent meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. The USSR is entering the talks with the desire of attaining this lofty goal. We expect the same from the United States.

UK'S CARRINGTON, U.S. HAWKS HARM TALKS ATMOSPHERE

LD042045 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev.

There are indicators that Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary general, is joining the 'hawks' which advocate preparations for "star wars". Speaking in an interview with the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, he came out in favor of continued U.S. research in the field of so-called "strategic defense". The Washington administration conceals with that term a large-scale program for the development of an anti-ballistic missile defense system with space-based elements. The program is aiming for space militarization and its use for military purposes. The case in point, to be sure, is not some "defensive" preparations by the U.S.A. but a materialized offensive concept of the Pentagon and the strategy of preparations for a possible first nuclear strike. U.S. 'hawks' have long been pressing for the development of such weapons with the help of which the United States could threaten the world from outer space.

Some people in the United States and other NATO countries as well would now like to leave the question of so-called research into space arms development outside the problem of space militarization. However, agreement reached by the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on the objectives and subject of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations clearly and unequivocally records an organic interrelationship of the solution of nuclear and space arms problem. It is quite obvious that in the existing conditions there is no other alternative to such an approach, since now it is no longer possible to limit, far less reduce, nuclear arms without taking effective measures to preclude space militarization. Otherwise mankind would be faced with a qualitatively new military threat emanating not only from the land and sea, but outer space as well.

The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms are an entirely new set of negotiations, hence, the atmosphere surrounding them and attitude to them should be felicitous and conducive to the attainment of agreements. Carrington's remarks testify to just the opposite. Only recently he said that the West and the East should conduct constructive negotiations, and not engage in what he called megaphone diplomacy. But now he joins in such diplomacy himself whereby there is no shortage of lofty-sounding pronouncements concerning the striving for nuclear disarmament but in effect no desire at all to arrive at constructive decisions.

Soviet-U.S. negotiations have not yet started but Lord Carrington, just like some figures in Washington, already speaks of insurmountable difficulties, the need for all kinds of "clarifications" and so forth. This is precisely what is called "megaphone diplomacy".

Unlike those whom Lord Carrington represents, the Soviet Union advocates efforts to consolidate international security, and prevent weapons from reaching into outer space under whatever pretext. This is regarded as the main problem of the present day.

STOCKHOLM CDE PROSPECTS, ISSUES EXAMINED

PM041621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Alekseyev article under the "Stockholm Conference" rubric: "A Constructive Approach: In Word and Deed"]

[Text] The participants in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe have gathered again in the Swedish capital.

The first of the four sessions of the Stockholm forum planned for this year has begun. What can we say about it now? The conference's work is continuing and, by all accounts, is planned to last a long while. Matters in Stockholm have not reached the stage of talks in the direct sense. Any agreements that have been reached so far are of a purely procedural nature.

Does this mean that the year that has passed since the conference opened has been wasted? Such an assessment would be an oversimplification and therefore wrong; it would be to ignore the intensive political and diplomatic struggle that was launched at the Stockholm forum and that may be said to have already passed through certain stages essential in any multilateral talks.

Certain states or groups of states have officially presented their proposals in the form of working documents for the conference to examine. Our delegation put forward proposals on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe back on 8 May 1984. The Soviet initiatives, based on the joint initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, aroused particular attention, not only from the Stockholm forum delegations but also from the international public at large, which is deeply alarmed by the fact that the situation in Europe has worsened sharply through the fault of the militarist circles of NATO and above all, the United States. This response to the Soviet proposals is no coincidence. The fact is that, in strict accordance with the agreed mandate of the Stockholm conference, they place the major questions at the focus of its discussion, as the very situation in Europe demands, and outline the kind of measures whose implementation would really strengthen the atmosphere of confidence and security on our continent.

Unfortunately the NATO countries have still not backed up their statements on their readiness to hold constructive talks in Stockholm with anything concrete. As before, their official contribution consists of a "package" of military-technical measures whose function, it has been stated, is to increase the "transparency" or "openness" of military activity on the European Continent, whereas in fact the real aim is to lay bare the structure and activity of the Soviet Armed Forces and their allies to the detriment of their security and to place the NATO bloc and, above all, the United States in an advantageous, favorable position.

At the same time -- and this is a significant result achieved in Stockholm -- the NATO countries have failed to exclude the large-scale Soviet initiatives, no matter how much they tried initially, and to avoid examining them at the conference on various far-fetched pretexts. The Soviet proposals and, in particular, the idea of a treaty on the nonuse of military force, are becoming an increasingly firm part of the political thinking of the European countries' government and public circles. All this permitted the Warsaw Pact states to observe at the foreign ministers committee session held in Berlin last December that the course of work at the Stockholm conference "will include the earliest possible transition to concrete talks."

The decision to create two working groups adopted at the end of last year on a proposal by Finland, speaking on behalf of the other neutral and nonaligned countries, was designed to assist the conference to switch over to constructive talks. All the previously submitted proposals were divided up between these two working groups in such a way as to ensure their examination on equal terms. As the conference rightly noted, this decision was in accord with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's idea on the need to combine political and military confidence-building measures in order to guarantee their success.

What have the NATO countries' delegations brought to the new round in the Swedish capital? It seems that there are no new constructive ideas in their diplomatic baggage.

There are no visible signs of a change in NATO's negative attitude toward the proposal for a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In connection with the upcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on a range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, the United States is laying particular emphasis on the need to reduce strategic offensive weapons and is even announcing -- to justify its plans for space militarization -- its willingness to completely abandon the concept of "mutual nuclear deterrence." Does the rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons not spring to mind here as a move toward this goal?

The members of the NATO bloc cited an imaginary conventional arms "gap" with regard to the Warsaw Pact countries in their attempts to justify the NATO doctrine based on the permissibility of a first nuclear strike. At the end of last year the North Atlantic bloc's military and political authorities ratified a decision to "try to strengthen their non-nuclear potential." At the same time they adopted the so-called "Rogers doctrine" which envisages pinpoint strikes using non-nuclear means against targets deep inside the Warsaw Pact countries' territory. But in terms of destructive power these facilities are virtually the equivalent of weapons of mass destruction. In this respect, however, the NATO bloc has not abandoned the concept of the first use of nuclear weapons at all.

Recent comments by U.S. officials have again been emphasizing their negative attitude toward such measures as the freeing of Europe from chemical weapons, for example, or the reduction of military spending. It is claimed that they are incompatible either with the mandate drawn up at the Madrid meeting or with the agenda of the Stockholm conference. But the corresponding Soviet proposals -- with the general consent of all the participants in the conference -- have already been included on the working groups' agenda. They are concerned with the serious and important problems of strengthening confidence and security in Europe and do not represent at all an attempt to "replow a barren field," as J. Goodby, leader of the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm conference, said in Lisbon.

Let us note in passing that in the same speech, the U.S. representative stated that he sees the point of the Soviet proposals at the Stockholm conference as being to "establish the kind of security system in Europe which would exclude the United States and Canada." It is common knowledge that the United States comprehensively obstructed the fulfillment of the idea of the conference to the point where it risked isolating itself. Why does it need to use this scheme now? There can only be one aim: to try to discredit this forum in the Europeans' eyes at a time when it is close to the talks stage and to sow doubt in those West European countries -- and there are quite a few -- which are showing an interest in ensuring that these talks are conducted in earnest and with the intention of achieving positive results.

If we look at the facts objectively we can surely see that the Soviet proposals on confidence- and security-building in Europe apply just as much to the United States as to the other countries taking part in the conference. If we consider the real situation on questions of European and international security, we can see that they apply to the United States first and foremost. Unfortunately, it is the United States itself which is trying to block the businesslike discussion of the Soviet proposals, and this fact cannot be concealed by the White House's assurances to the effect that the United States is bringing the "spirit of practicability, justice, and compromise" to the Stockholm conference.

Against this background there was a very strange ring to President Reagan's statement that the United States was proposing "to meet the Russians halfway in Stockholm on those questions which worry them" but that a "Soviet reply to our proposal on talks has not been forthcoming." In so saying the President was referring to his own speech in the Irish parliament last June where he proposed discussing the Russian's expressed "interest in the principle of renouncing the use of force if this prompts them to hold serious talks on specific measures capable of implementing this principle."

Reality is different. The Soviet proposal on concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations is not aimed at repeating -- and in a form which is far from binding, furthermore -- the principle of the rejection of the use of force since this is enshrined in the UN Charter and the all-European Conference Final Act. Such a repetition would serve little. The aim is to develop and give concrete form to the principle of the nonuse of force in light of the present-day situation in Europe and the world, to make it as binding as possible, and to make the renunciation of the use of force a law of European and international life. The United States and its allies have still not given a definite answer to this proposal either in Stockholm or directly to the Warsaw Pact states which sent the corresponding appeal to the NATO members back in May 1984.

The Soviet Union is now taking an important new step which aims to achieve the transition to businesslike talks on the question of the nonuse of force. On 29 January, the first day of the Stockholm conference's work this year, the USSR delegation submitted for its examination the "Basic Provisions of a Treaty on the Reciprocal Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Peaceful Relations." This is an extensive document wich sets out specific considerations on the subject and number of the commitments in the treaty, the parties to the treaty, its correlation with commitments in the UN Charter, and the procedure for its entry into force -- in brief the whole range of questions which arises during the preparation of a major international legal act.

The Soviet Union's initiative, which is dictated by a concern to avert the threat of war and to ensure a reliable peace in Europe and throughout the world, requires attentive, unprejudiced, and constructive treatment. It is aimed at achieveing the Stockholm conferences' main goal -- expressing and implementing the commitment of states to refrain from the use of force or the threat to use force against one another. The political will of all the participants in the conference is needed if this aim is to be achieved.

U.S. NEGATIVE STAND AT STOCKHOLM QUESTIONED

LD311828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1652 GMT 31 Jan 85

["Stockholm: United States at the Old Positions?" -- TASS headline; by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jan (TASS) -- The negative position adopted by the U.S. delegation toward the new Soviet initiative at the renewed Stockholm conference reminds one of the already well-known tactics: Words and deeds on striving to achieve agreements conflict. From the first days of the work of the conference, the USSR has been proposing a draft of a new important document "Basic Provisions for a Treaty on the Mutual Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Peaceful Relations." The central point of this proposal is the obligation not to be first to use either nuclear or convention weapons against each other, that is, not to use military force. All the 35 states represented at the conference could become participants of the treaty, but the U.S. delegation, in reply to the Soviet initiative, stated that the Stockholm conference is allegedly not "the place for the examination of such proposals."

A strange statement: After all, the conference -- one about measures to strengthen confidence, security and disarmament in Europe -- is the most suitable forum. Positive results from the conference could facilitate an improvement in the general atmosphere on the European Continent and throughout the world. The Soviet proposals, in fact, deal not only with nonuse of military force, but also with maintaining relations of peace.

In May of last year the Warsaw Pact states made an official offer to NATO states to conclude a treaty between the two organizations on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace. If agreement had been reached on that question alone, there is no doubt that the development of the situation in Europe would have taken a turn for the better. However, such a position clearly does not suit the leaders of the United States and NATO, since, under all sorts of invented pretexts, they are retreating from a solution of the specific quesitons posed.

It is now evident from the statement by the U.S. delegation that the U.S. side does not want to discuss in Stockholm any proposals offering the possibility of working out in treaty form the international principle of nonuse of force and the maintenance of normal relations between states with different social systems.

There are also other important initiatives in the ensemble of Soviet proposals at the Stockholm conference. For example, a pledge by states participating in the conference that possess nuclear weapons not to be the first to use those weapons; reduction of military spending; freeing Europe from chemical weapons; creating nuclear-free zones on the continent, and others. They all reflect the sincere desire of the USSR and other socialist countries for an improvement in relations in Europe on the basis of equality and identical security.

U.S. SDI, ARMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS EXAMINED

PM041600 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "What Kind of 'Initiative' Is the White House Pushing"]

[Text] A cermony took place in New Delhi a few days ago to present to the Indian Government the descent module of the Soyuz T-10 spacecraft, in which Indian cosmonaut R. Sharma and his Soviet colleagues Yu. Malyshev and G. Strekalov returned to earth last April. India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi spoke at the ceremony. Speaking of the enormous benefit that the peaceful exploration of space could bring to mankind, R. Gandhi noted with sorrow that the newspapers carry almost daily reports under banner headlines on the militarization of space and the possibility of "star wars." India, he emphasized, is opposed to this course.

It is not only India that opposes this course proclaimed by the Washington administration. It is resolutely condemned by all progressive mankind and all sober-minded people on the planet. This is because they increasingly clearly perceive that the militarization of space would ultimately lead to a totally unrestricted arms race. Answering questions from S. Loory, of America's CNN TV correspondent, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed most emphatically: "Now it is impossible to limit, still less reduce, nuclear arms without taking effective measures to prevent space militarization."

The transatlantic ruling circles, nonetheless, are elevating the program for outer space militarization to the status of the primary task of U.S. state policy through the end of this century. It was first outlined by the U.S. President in its integral form back in March 1983, in a speech which the Americans themselves called the "star wars" speech.

Since then the program has been elaborated in detail and has received powerful material reinforcement.

It is true that nowadays the Washington leaders dislike using the term "star wars;" it sounds too odious and expresses too openly the essence of the U.S. militarist circles' sinister schemes. Now people there prefer to speak of the "strategic defense initiative," obviously on the basis that the paramount goal of the "initiative," obviously on the basis that the paramount goal of the "initiative" was proclaimed to be the creation of an all-embracing ABM system that would supposedly protect all U.S. territory from the "enemy" -- as they say -- strategic ballistic missiles." Furthermore, a significant part of this system is to be based in space. In other words, we are talking about the deployment of large-scale ABM defenses with space-based components.

Numerous facts attest that the preparation and creation of such a system have been placed on a solid footing. The press has already reported on many occasions that vast sums, on the order of $26 billion, are being appropriated for this purpose over the next 5 years. The program's total cost may reach $1 trillion. Furthermore, the Pentagon is already spending this money not just on research work, but also on specific orders to military-industrial concerns for individual elements of the future system.

Consequently, research and design work to create prototypes for individual components of an all-embracing ABM system is progressing on a wide front. Today this work is one of the most important trends in implementing the "strategic initiative." Tests are planned for the future to demonstrate how the entire system is to "operate." The ASAT anti-satellite complex based on an F-15 aircraft armed with SRAM-ALTAIR missiles, which is intended to destroy targets at altitudes of up to 1,000 km, was tested twice as far back as last year. The recent top secret flight of the space shuttle Discovery was also largely a test flight. The launches of this type of spacecraft are becoming increasingly military-oriented.

Finally, special commands and military space mission control centers are being established. For example, at the end of last year the White House decided to form a joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces. It is vested with broad powers extending from theoretical research and planning to the direct use of military space systems.

The joint command will be the main one, but it will by no means be the only one. The Air Force, for example, already has its own corresponding body. And now, according to reports in AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Pentagon is examining the question of setting up a space command for the U.S. Army (ground forces). This report confirms yet again that official Washington is setting up a command and staff structure to cover operations in outer space.

A long article by Z. Brzezinski, R. Jastrow, and M. Kampelman published in the latest issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE shows how far research and development within the framework of the "strategic initiative" have progressed in the United States. The article claims that various components of the ABM defense system are due to be deployed in space as early as the end of the current decade. It is planned that this system should be "two-tiered:" Its first tier is meant to hit Soviet missiles during the launch phase and the second to intercept warheads during the final stage of their flight. (Let us note parenthetically that the authors, without a hint of embarrassment, write precisely that: "Soviet missiles.")

So Brzezinski, Jastrow, and Kampelman -- and the latter, as is well known, has been appointed by the White House as head of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks which aim to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth -- advocate the practical implementation of President Reagan's "strategic defense initiative."

At the same time, they point out in their article that the United States must not give up its offensive nuclear forces and even propose that these forces be reinforced by 1,500-2,000 Midgetman mobile strategic missiles.

So that's what it's all about! In reality, the "strategic defense initiative" has nothing in common with defense. It is simply a propaganda screen behind which the United States would like to implement the militarization of space and to deploy there weapons meant for use against targets in space, and also for use from space against earth. The true purpose of the U.S. "initiative" in the "strategic defense" sphere is to undermine strategic stability. The "reliable ABM shield" of which people in Washington are dreamining is nothing but an attempt to create the potential for delivering a nuclear attack from behind this shield and deflecting the answering threat of retaliation by the USSR. Thus it is a question not of weapons for defense against nuclear means but of new weapons to ensure nuclear aggression.

"The use of the term 'defensive' is just wordplay," Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out. "This concept is essentially offensive, or, more precisely, aggressive. What is being pursued is the goal of attempting to disarm the other side and deprive it of the capability of delivering a retaliatory strike in the event of nuclear aggression against it."

Thus this is the same old line of attaining decisive military superiority with all the ensuing consequences for the cause of peace and international security. These are the same old attempts, as illusory as they are dangerous, to gain for the United States the capability of not just waging nuclear wars but also winning them. Military efforts in space, as Graham, former chief of the Pentagon's intelligence agency, has frankly said, "will help the United States restore its strategic superiority over the Soviet Union." For his part, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger expressed the same idea in a completely original way. If, he pointed out, the Russians are the first to develop an all-embracing ABM system, then "it will be very, very dangerous in the world... this would be strongly reminiscent of a world in which the Russians had nuclear weapons and the United States had none." The Pentagon chief clearly has not an iota of doubt that the exact opposite must happen: After all, if the United States had nuclear weapons and the Soviets had none, then, in his opinion, the world would be exactly as it should be (for America's imperialist circles, of course).

These are not empty words. THE WASHINGTON POST reported that instructions have already been issued to the U.S. Air Force to seek, as one Pentagon document says, to "attain and retain superiority in space." The weapons systems deployed in space, the document points out, are to be used to hit "targets on earth and in space" and to establish control over outer space.

It is no accident that the Reagan administration's plans to transfer the arms race into space enjoy support from the most vehement reactionaries, including those in Congress. Representative K. Kramer, for example, announced that he intends to introduce a bill on further stepping up the Defense Department's role in militarizing space and particularly in the "space shuttle" flight program.

The Soviet Union is resolutely opposed to plans for space militarization, regardless of the form in which they are presented. The USSR proceeds from the premise that, if lasting peace is desired, it is necessary to prevent an arms race from starting in space and to put an end to it on earth. The use of force in space, from space against earth, and from earth against targets in space must be prohibited forever. No weapons of any kind must be launched into or deployed in space.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's answers to question from America's CNN TV stress: "We are so sharply against the extension of the arms race to space not becuase we will be unable to respond to Washington's plans. If we are forced to, we will do everything, as has already happened repeatedly in the past, to safeguard our security and the security of our allies and friends." This must be well known to all.

The heads of state and government of India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania, who held a summit meeting in New Delhi, called for urgent steps to be taken to put an end to the nuclear arms race and primarily to prevent it from spreading to outer space. The declaration they adopted welcomes the agreement of the Soviet Union and the United States to begin bilateral talks on the complex of issues relating to space and nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range ones. This accord contains the correct scheme -- the only possible one under existing conditions -- to solve the problem of nuclear and space weapons. It is impossible to limit, still less reduce, nuclear arms without taking effective measures to prevent the militarization of space. A positive outcome of the new Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons would certainly have a favorable effect on the situation in the world and would be a big step along the road of solving the cardinal problems of our time.

PART I OF FALIN ARTICLE ON EVOLUTION OF SDI

PM041637 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Part I of political observer Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Problems and Judgments": "Anatomy of Another Adventure"]

[Text] Sometimes a greater understanding of the essence of a matter is provided by a comparison not of the two sides' positions, but of the views of one and the same government expressed at different times and under different circumstances. I am prepared to take into consideration the specific nature of bourgeois democracy, which not only permits but even proposes "distortion of the truth, concealment of information, and other improper acts and dishonest actions in the name of the triumph of national will." I am prepared to take this into account as a fact as long as and insofar as deception, self-interest, and treachery do not become the chief substance of policy.

Before and after A.A. Gromyko's meeting with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, Washington put heaps of propaganda papers into circulation and bombarded listeners and viewers with streams of words. Dozens of speeches were made, and dozens of interviews given, and there were innumerable article and commentaries -- semiofficial, confidential, and anonymous. All this was not so much to satisfy a hunger for true information as to mold the psychological mood required by the U.S. ruling circles.

The truth can easily do without deafening publicity. If you set forth the truth openly and clearly, it will find its own way to people's hearts and minds; only do not hinder it. This is in regard to the truth: And what do we have here? What we have is a desire to pass off black as white at all costs and to prove that, the higher the mound of weapons, the more widely the future's horizons are opened up from there, and that there is no better means of pacifying the earth than to deprive it of peaceful skies.

But, all the same, why did Washington decide to scorn common sense and declare in 1983: Give me a fulcrum in space, and I will overturn the old concepts of threats and defense, of war and peace?

For even before R. Reagan, American presidents, secretaries of state and defense, and generals meticulously researched the problem of ABM defense in all its forms and variations. Nor did the means of utilizing space-based systems for an active and a passive struggle against nuclear missile weapons remain outside their field of vision. And invariably the logic of facts forced them to draw the conclusion that the game is not worth the candle. New weapons will give rise to new, greater threats and create new, worse instability: and the impasses of military confrontation will become still more hopeless and blind.

The conclusion of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of ABM systems in 1972 was not a hasty, precipitated act. The treaty formalized both sides' voluntary recognition of an objective necessity. The absence of a time limit on the adopted pledges emphasized the two powers' conviction as to the correctness of their choice in favor of arms control and equitable cooperation. It would be no exaggeration to say that the ABM treaty was and still is a bridge to the limitation and subsequent reduction of strategic arms and to accords on all other nuclear and nonnuclear arms and on the building of peace on the principles of equality and identical security.

On acceding to power, the present administration leveled scathing criticism not just at certain details in the activities of Presidents R. Nixon, G. Ford, and J Carter. It branded the very approach and the very philosophy of their position as worthless. Security by agreement with another state, the neoconservatives argued, is, as it were, security dependent on another's charity, from another's hands. That is not for the United States. It does not behoove Americans to become directly or indirectly dependent on anyone or to limit their freedom of maneuver and action in any way. The United States with its "inexhaustible" technological and economic resources cannot fail to find "its own" way out of any hopeless situation and make others adapt themselves to Washington.

On 24 February 1983, 1 month before announcing the "long-term program" to create a total ABM defense, R. Reagan made another speech. "For too long," the President declared at the American Legion convention, "our foreign policy developed in accordance with the principle of reacting to a particular crisis situation, reacting to other countries' political initiatives, reacting to offensive actions by the enemies of freedom and democracy. Our enemies have always chosen the arena of competition, the timing, and the questions over which battle would be done. Who knows better than war veterans what it costs to pass to the defensive, how the possibility of advancing gets lost, and all you can do is reverse, retreat." The United States, the speaker demanded, must retrieve its "leading role" by building up its military potential in every possible way and fostering within itself the determination to act regardless of conventions and with unshakable faith in the fact that fate is favorably disposed toward America.

The White House chief was very free in his treatment of history. By attacking Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, and organizing intervention in countries in Africa and the Near and Middle East and coups in the Western Hemisphere, Asia, and Europe, Washington was in no way "defending itself." However, the present U.S. rulers would like more: to rule out certain events in advance, while bringing about necessary ones at their own discretion, as in Grenada.

Latin jurists maintained that there is nothing in the mind that is not contained earlier in our feelings. It is as though those jurists were looking into the wings of Reaganolitics [za kulisy reygolitiki].

Ideological dogmas are transformed into concrete military programs, imperialist ambitions into new bellicose concepts, and hostility and suspiciousness toward persons of another faith into a rejection of the very idea of good-neighborliness.

The American Legion speech, however, was not the very beginning. I will not tire you with a journey into the remote past, but will merely mention facts which immediately preceded public notification that the United States had decided to present mankind with space militarization.

On 18 January 1983, UPI familiarized the public with the details of the "Defense Directives for Fiscal 1984-1988." This document, UPI pointed out, was approved by the head of the administration and represents a key element of the confrontation strategy. It "reflects the viewpoint of the Pentagon and the National Security Council on the specific directions of military policy over the next 5 years and its overall development trend during the present decade." The directive, the agency continued, "ignores the possibility of attaining an agreement or of peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union." The United States, so the document notes, intends to change the correlation of forces with the USSR and protect its security interests, "if necessary, without establishing arms control." The United States is not disposed to signing treaties that would stop it from creating weapons systems based in space and "adding a new aspect to our (American) military potential" or which would hamper preparations for "moving forces" and "effectively waging war" from space. [The United States will accept] no new inhibiting pledges, and "the possibility of making changes to the treaty limiting ABM systems."

The 136 pages of the still operative secret directive are full of a multitude of other "blood-chilling" revelations, to use UPI's expression. What is the worth, for example, of the directive to "decapitate the structure of military-political power" and nuclear and conventional forces, and to destroy "sectors of industry determining the military potential" of the Soviet Union? Or take the U.S. plan to accumulate a "reserve of offensive nuclear potential" which the most exhausting nuclear war must not deplete. The point demanding "the preparation of options for the use of nuclear weapons" in the event of "the expansion of a conventional war proving inadequate to ensure its conclusion on satisfactory (to Washington) terms" speaks for itself. But we have narrowed our task to investigating the development of the U.S. stand on space, and we will concentrate on this.

So, 23 March 1983 -- the date of R. Reagan's "star speech" -- was not the announcement of the launch into space. The design was presented to the public like this: In the past 2 decades U.S. security has been maintained on the basis of the guaranteed mutual destruction doctrine. This is bad. Come what may, Americans must survive. It is time to come down from the "balance of fear" platform and adopt the "doctrine of guaranteed survival." For this it is necessary to resolve the problem of "neutralizing the threat posed by nuclear ballistic missiles" by using fundamentally new technology from the earth and from space. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger specially emphasized during those honeymoon [medovyy] days that "the defense systems of which the president spoke must not be partial systems: We want to build a system to ensure defense that will be totally reliable and all-embracing" against "all flying missiles of any type."

Launching the "doctrine of guaranteed survival" into political orbit, at first Washington did not limit in any way the catalog of methods and means of antimissile struggle. It was quite recently -- it was necessary to give some enticement! -- that they started saying that nuclear weapons will be rendered harmless by non-nuclear weapons and began depicting the whole undertaking as the first real step toward banning and liquidating nuclear weapons.

At the time of the President's March speech they had not hit upon the idea of accusing the USSR of allegedly "violating" the ABM treaty and alleging that it will have to "answer" to Washington. Or perhaps the wish to be renowned as pioneers in the military use of space and to seize the initiative proved so great that they disregarded their favorite pretext?

Their impatience to have done away with the remaining treaty fetters and unilaterally "restore" absolute U.S. security led to obvious mistakes -- they even forgot to notify their allies of the latest turn. They were in such a hurry that they themselves interrupted and contradicted everyone they came across before he had time to open his mouth. They said and promised so much that toward the end they confused even ardent idolaters, whose rapture does not diminish when faced with an absence of proof, and aroused suspicion in benevolent skeptics. Even their closest friends and partners in blocs did not know whom to listen to or what to believe, or whether to believe at all.

It is harder to disavow one's own words and promises than another's. You can, of course, pretend that you have been misunderstood or interpreted freely. Is it necessary? Try and guess. It is better to try to "systematize." This is probably the most flexible method. And there appeared an opus -- "Brochure on the Strategic Defense Initiative" -- with a foreword by the President addressed to his fellow citizens. "I hope," R. Reagan emphasizes, "that, having read this brochure, you will as a result give resolute and consistent support to this research program, which will perhaps play a determining role for our country's future."

Just so, perhaps the future is at stake. Willy-nilly you give up reading; if you get through the palisade of provisos, the lack of understanding, and the camouflage nets thrown over the substance, perhaps you will grasp the fact that they are investigating not only methods of intercepting missiles. Still more they are testing people's mental capacities. Have they attained an understanding of the special features of the age? It will be too late to cross oneself after the clap of thunder.

ATHENS PEACE MEETING LAUDS NEW DELHI DECLARATION

LD011047 Moscow TASS in English 1023 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 1 TASS -- The "Athens Meeting for Peace and Disarmament" has closed here [Athens]. The forum held on the initiative of the Government of Greece has been attended by prominent statesmen, politicians and public figures from 26 countries in five continents.

Addressing the meeting, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, stressed that its aim is to provide even fuller and deeper information for the international public about the joint declaration adopted the other day in New Delhi by heads of state or government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, calling upon the nuclear powers, the peoples, parliaments and governments of the whole world to make every effort for eliminating the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. They voiced hope that the representatives of the five continents, who attended the meeting, would be able to inform the peoples of the world about the aim of the six-nation initiative.

Should a nuclear conflict break out, said President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, its victims would be not only its direct participants, but also all states of the world. Proceeding from this and the common concern for peace, he pointed out, we are launching initiatives in the field of disarmament so as to enable every human being to live and enjoy his or her inalienable rights.

Human nature is in total conflict with the very idea of destroying people, said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania. Therefore, he continued, considering the problems of hunger, diseases and poverty, which are encountered in the first place by the developing states, it is necessary to divert funds from the arms race to eliminating those problems.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme pointed out his his speech that the perfection of the technical means of warfare cannot ensure general security and peace in the world. These can be guaranteed only through cooperation between states based on the wish to resolve disputable problems by peaceful means. In that connection he pointed out the Soviet Union's highly positive reaction to the first appeal by the leaders of the six nations to the nuclear powers, which was made last May.

The audience welcomed the statement by head of the Sovietdelegation Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who said that the Soviet Union had always given the broadest support for the sincere initiatives directed at the defence of peace.

Retired Rear Admiral Gene Larocque, director of the Washington-based Centre for Defence Information, said that only powerful pressure by the world public on the White House administration could make the latter agree to a limitation of the arms race. John Galbraith, a prominent scholar, political and public figure of the USA, has declared for effective arms control. Stressing the need to struggle for nuclear disarmament, former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau described it as a "biological imperative."

Addressing a press conference after the end of the meeting, the heads of state or government and other delegates, who attended the meeting, pointed out that despite the differences in views and attitudes to the resolution of international problems, representatives of five continents unanimously declared in favour of general persistent calls for preventing a new world war. To this end the participants in the forum said it is necessary in the first place to declare a moratorium on the nuclear weapons tests, to prevent a militarization of outer space and achieve as soon as possible positive results at the Soviet-American talks scheduled to be held in March.

The communique issued on the results of the forum said that representatives of the public and political circles of the East and West have expressed support for the aims and proposals contained in the New Delhi Declaration, and declared their determination to contribute in every way possible to advancing the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament.

The Greek press points out that the Athens meeting has demonstrated deep concern of the international public for the destinies of the world, its grown wish to uphold peace.

Arbatov on Objectives

LD312055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by G. Voytsekhovskiy and interview with G.A. Arbatov, head of the Soviet delegation, identified by screen caption]

[Excerpts] The Athens meeting for peace and disarmament opened in the Greek capital today. Taking part in it are prominent statesmen, politicians, and public figures from 26 countries and 5 continents.

[Begin Arbatov recording] Gathered here are very many prominent people who have been speaking in a very spirited way. You can feel from the heated nature of their speeches how urgent the problem is becoming -- the problem of ending the nuclear arms race and creating guarantees against war. What is happening now is that these statesmen with various beliefs and from various countries are attempting to set up a major political coalition to somehow give a fresh impetus to the movement against nuclear war and for peace -- a movement which should also help, as everyone hopes and as everyone here has been saying, to make the talks successful.

Many speakers in the hall said that the talks must not turn into a political tranquillizer, a means of sedating people into believing that everything is fine, when in fact it is absolutely not. They see the point of this political movement as actually creating a political atmosphere in which even those people who have no great desire to go in for disarmament will have no other choice but to go in for it, and where disarmament and peace will become the only policy that will ensure success for a politician. This was the aim of the people who organized the conference. The proposals in themselves, of course, without doubt correspond with the interests of peace, and also with many of the initiatives that the Soviet Union has come out with. [end recording]

LOMEYKO CALLS FOR HEEDING YALTA 'LESSON'

LD041746 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- The major lesson of the Crimean conference of the heads of government of the three allied powers -- the USSR, the USA and Britain -- which was held in Yalta forty years ago is that, provided there is a realistic understanding of interests in ensuring peace, states belonging to different social systems can pool efforts in the struggle against a common threat. This has been stated at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He recalled that the decisions concerning the final defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan were taken at the conference which continued from February 4 to 11, 1945. The decisions of the Crimean conference envisaged the eradication of fascism and nazism in Germany.

Fundamentally important decisions on questions of post-war organization of peace and security of the peoples and first of all of borders between European states were adopted in Yalta, Vladimir Lomeyko said. An understanding was reached to institute jointly with other peace-loving states a universal international organization for the maintenance of peace and security. Such organization was founded in the form of the United Nations organization.

Many of the decisions on the Crimean conference, just as those of the conference held in Potsdam later, are of ever lasting historic importance and retain their political topicality up to this date, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized. Only unwise politicians, he said, can raise threateningly their hand at what European and universal peace has been resting upon for forty years already and try to question the historic Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

Those agreements greatly restrict the freedom of action of the revanchists of every stripe who recklessly dream of a revision of the results of the war in which twenty million Soviet people and millions of people of other countries gave their lives for the sake of the victory over fascism.

At present some circles of the United States and of other NATO countries try to nullify the decisions of the Crimean conference, to distort their essence and to prove that they allegedly gave unilateral advantages to the USSR. Without any grounds whatsoever, a "split" of Europe is being imputed to the Yalta conference whereas in actual fact such a split was caused by the separate actions of Western powers which unified three zones into a separate state and drew it into the aggressive bloc of NATO, Vladimir Lomeyko went on to say.

U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles are being deployed in the territory of the FRG at an accelerated pace, which runs counter to the spirit of the Yalta agreements. Thereby a threat to peace again begins to emanate from German soil. Under the canopy of U.S. missiles, some circles in the FRG more and more actively lay revanchist claims and put forward slogans aimed at revising the post-war political realities in Europe. An effective barrier to all those actions should be put.

At present, a threat to peace is posed by the intensifying nuclear arms race, Vladimir Lomeyko pointed out. This threat, in the deep conviction of the Soviet Union, can be averted. This is the goal of the foreign-policy activities of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and all peace forces. This goal would be attained the sooner and more successfully if, like was the case 40 years ago during the battle against fascism, the spirit of Yalta attended the efforts in the search for ways to solve the problems of peace and security facing mankind, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

The lessons of Yalta expose the untenability and prospectlessness of the policy of confrontation, of the declared "crusade" against communism, and of the course of the USA and NATO towards achieving military superiority whatever the costs over the USSR, the Warsaw Treaty member states, stated Vladimir Lomeyko. Explaining the causes of the distorted interpretations of the contents and importance of the Yalta conference, the interpretations that have appeared in the West, Vladimir Lomeyko recalled the decisions that were taken at the Crimean conference to the effect that a threat of war should never emanate from German soil again. Meanwhile, this is precisely what the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory objectively leads to contrary to the will of the German people. Thus how the U.S. policy in Europe comes into conflict with one of the basic decisions of the Yalta conference.

If one is to speak of what in the Yalta agreements causes discontent among the revanchist circles of the FRG, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized, they are irritated by the European borders' firmness which they dispute more and more overtly. They try to undermine the fundamental principle of European security -- the principle of firmness and inviolability of the post-war borders in Europe.

Such kind of actions can only weaken European security and enhance the threat of outbreak of a new war in the European Continent.

The division of Europe, which is being spoken of a good deal in the West now, is the consequence not of the Yalta agreements but of their violation by Western powers. The establishment of the so-called "Bizonia" and "Trizonia", the proclamation of the FRG and the founding of NATO with the subsequent drawing of the FRG into that aggressive bloc -- this is what the economic, political and military division of Europe manifested itself in.

At to the Soviet Union, Vladimir Lomeyko continued, it, on the contrary, tried to resist such a division of Europe. Suffice it to recall the proposal to dissolve military blocs (NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization) and as the first step to liquidate their military organizations. Neither should one forget that the USSR jointly with other European socialist countries was the initiator of convening the European conference. Within the framework of the European process started by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe the Soviet Union made a whole number of proposal directed at overcoming Europe's division, at expanding cooperation among European states as well as the United States and Canada in questions of strengthing security and consolidating detente. Serving the purpose of uniting Europe on the basis of concerted efforts to strengthen the security of all European peoples are the Soviet proposals to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force, first of all non-first use of nuclear arms on freeing the European Continent from chemical arms, on creating nuclear-free zones and many other proposals.

BIRYUKOV DISCUSSES GENEVA TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

PM041339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

["International Review" by Igor Biryukov]

[Text] For the Sake of a Peaceful Future

Perhaps not one of the forthcoming dates in the international calendar is generating such great attention and such a plethora of opinions as the date of 12 March. On that day the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments are due to start in Geneva. Last week the potential and prospects of this new dialogue were the key topic of international meetings and talks, and mass media items.

The publication of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's replies to the questions of a CNN television correspondent was a major event. The flood of international responses shows that they have been welcomed everywhere with tremendous interest. They represent a direct, frank talk with the peoples on fundamental problems and real, specific, ways of ensuring a peaceful future for the world. Sensible people cannot fail to be moved by the Soviet leader's words: "Mankind is living through a turning point in his history. The very future of human civilization will depend on whether the very large-scale task facing the world today -- above all the elimination of the nuclear threat, the prevention of the militarization of space and its use for exclusively peaceful purposes, and the pooling of the peoples' efforts for the solution of global economic and ecological problems -- are resolved."

The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva may become an important milestone. The existing accord on the topics and goals of these talks opens up an opportunity for a serious and fruitful examination of the questions of preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth. This accord enshrines a correct and, moreover, only possible scheme under existing conditions for resolving the problem of nuclear and space armaments. Nuclear arms cannot now be limited, still less reduced, without effective steps preventing the militarization of space. This organic relationship is enshrined in the well-known joint Soviet-U.S. statement.

The ultimate result of the sides' efforts in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction should be the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The above-mentioned document also clearly sets out this fundamental point. The Soviet Union has consistently advocated precisely this solution since atomic weapons appeared.

It is perfectly obvious that the basis for conducting talks seriously and purposefully does exist. It is a case of honestly following the accord reached in Geneva and upholding it strictly in practice in all its sections. The Soviet delegation will have instructions to act in this way. We expect the same from the United States. If the U.S. side observes the principle of parity and identical security with which we are coming to the talks, then agreement is possible.

The USSR's approach to the main problems that perturb all mankind and the Soviet Union's position are assessed by the peoples as realistic, clear, and logical. They are obviously in keeping with the feelings prevailing in the world. Realistic political and public circles on various continents are not only becoming increasingly well aware of the drama of our times but are also acquiring an increasingly clear idea of the watershed between the policy of peace and the line of preparation for war. This is confirmed, in particular, by the work of various government and nongovernment forums last week.

Among them great attention was attracted by the meeting in Delhi of heads of state and Government of India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden. A declaration addressed to the nuclear powers and to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries of the world was adopted in the Indian capital. The leaders of the six countries draw special attention to two specific measures: the prevention of the arms race in space and the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The document, imbued with sincere concern, welcomes the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks and calls for an all-embracing halt to the testing production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and delivery systems. "Space must be used for the benefit of mankind as a whole, not as a future battlefield," the Delhi Declaration demands.

The Delhi Declaration's ideas and proposals were supported by another representative international forum in Athens on 31 January. The delegates expressed themselves in favor of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva leading ultimate to man's total salvation from nuclear weapons.

Another major international meeting was held recently in the Austrian capital. In their address, the participants in the Third World conference-dialogue on problems of disarmament and detente stated that intentions of achieving military superiority and plans for a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war threaten mankind with catastrophe. Envoys from 72 countries representing people of different political views and ideological convictions unanimously expressed the acute need to struggle to prevent the development of "star wars" programs, to halt the deployment of medium-range and cruise missiles in Europe, and to withdraw those that have already been deployed. Here the common opinion was voiced that a positive outcome to the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva depends to a considerable extent on the solution of these questions. The delegates drew conclusions from the fact that all the governments of the world, except for the U.S. Administration, voted at the 39th UN General Assembly session for the use of space solely for peaceful purposes.

People in the world are aware of the paramount importance and urgency of the prevention of the militarization of space. There is no other way if you are seeking, not verbally but in practice, to eliminate the arms race and safeguard reliable peace.

It is understandable that the solution of this task will, to all appearances, be complex. The transatlantic circles who are considering the accelerated buildup of nuclear armaments and the implementation of the "star wars" program also displayed their activeness this week. In Washington a number of administration officials did not refrain from public allegations that unless they build up their nuclear muscle, "the Soviets will have no incentives for negotiations." This thesis is widely used by the administration in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to push through new military appropriations. For instance, Secretary of State Shultz asserted that it was impossible to do without "the modernization of U.S. strategic forces" in order "not to undermine the positions of the members of our delegation at the talks at the very moment when they are beginning to seek real nuclear arms reductions." The only incomprehensible thing here is why another 100 MX first-strike missiles are needed for this "search." The familiar speeches alleging that there is a "vital need" for the space armaments program have also been heard in Washington.

We can only express regret at the continuing manifestations of political thinking "from a position of strength." This can scarcely help to create a beneficial atmosphere for the Geneva talks.

Stockholm

The Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, in which 33 states of our continent and the United States and Canada are represented, resumes its work in Stockholm this week. Designed to effectively continue the cause of Helsinki, this conference has become a reality thanks above all to the persistent efforts of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states and thanks to the positive contribution made by the neutral and nonaligned countries. Previous stages of the conference, despite the NATO countries' unconstructive stance, succeeded in creating the prerequisites for a businesslike examination of measures for the fundamental normalization of the situation in Europe. On the conference table are the far-reaching proposals previously submitted by the Soviet delegation and aimed at easing the threat of war and reducing military confrontation. The working structure of the conference is also taking shape, helping the search for mutually acceptable accords, while combining political and military confidence-building measures.

The opening of the latest round in Stockholm was marked by an important initiative by socialist diplomacy. On the basis of the joint position of the Warsaw Pact countries, at the very first plenary session the Soviet Union submitted the document "Main Provisions of the Treaty on the Reciprocal Nonuse of Military Force and the Maintenance of Relations of Peace."

What Is the Soviet Union Proposing?

That all signatory countries undertake to renounce the first use of nuclear and conventional armaments against each other and consequently the use of any military force against each other. This is a key provision of the proposed treaty. By making this pledge the treaty's signatories would, first, refrain from any use of military force incompatible with the aims and principles of the UN Charter against any other signatory state and in particular refrain from invading or attacking its territory. Second, they would not threaten the security of international sea, air, or space communications routes through areas under no one's jurisdiction. The signatories would not use force against third countries and would make efforts to prevent the space arms race, to halt the nuclear and conventional arms race, and to ensure disarmament. The draft also covers other important elements.

It is perfectly obvious that it is a case of a document of great importance. In coming out with this initiative socialist diplomacy has confirmed that its stance at the Stockholm conference is pervaded with the desire to concentrate on the major, most importance confidence- and security-building measures. "The initiative with which the Soviet Union has come out at the conference and the overall mood of its participants make it possible to hope that the work of the Stockholm forum will now be revitalized," the newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER (FRG) writes. TOKYO SHIMBUN notes that the Soviet proposal reflects the essence of the USSR's principled position on disarmament problems. The world's progressive and democratic press rightly points out that the USSR's initiative opens a new phase in the work of the Stockholm conference making it possible to count on its success.

But how is the West responding? The London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH has hastened to report that the NATO countries "gave a cool reception" to the Soviet draft treaty. U. Goodby, the head of the U.S. delegation in Stockholm, told press representatives that the Soviet step "is uninspiring." In turn, the Swedish TIDNINGARNAS TELEGRAMBYRA agency reported that on 30 January the NATO countries submitted a working document -- "perhaps the most debatable proposal on confidence- and security-building measures. It concerns the question of the exchange of military information, that is what the East, headed by the Soviet Union, used to describe as 'espionage.'"

The question arises: Do the NATO countries intend in fact to prevent businesslike work in Stockholm? Is this not the approach that for many years has been blocking the achievement of results at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe?

The peoples of the world demand specific positive accords. The possibility for the productive work of the Stockholm and Geneva forums does exist. The only thing that is needed is for the Western participants to want to reach agreement and to be ready for the constructive management of affairs.

Mankind's Hope

According to established tradition the fraternal countries of the socialist community regularly exchange opinions on questions of international policy and coordinate and agree their foreign policy actions. A considerable proportion of this work usually occurs at the beginning of the year.

This week talks took place between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and B. Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Commitee and CSSR foreign minister, who was visiting Moscow at the Soviet Government's invitation. In an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of bilateral relations and topical international problems.

It is clear from an announcement published recently that Malmierca, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, is to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union soon.

The fraternal countries' cooperation in the international arena is developing fruitfully. Their alliance and collaboration ensure peaceful conditions for our peoples for creative labor and guarantee their security.

The socialist countries' statistical departments are now summing up the results of the fulfillment of the national economic plans in 1984. For instance, in Czechoslovakia the national income has risen 3.2 percent, industrial output has increased 3.9 percent, and agricultural output 3.6 percent. In Bulgaria the level of the national income has risen 4.6 percent, the volume of industrial production has increased 4.3 percent, and agricultural production has increased 6.8 percent.

With every passing day socialist competition is being developed increasingly widely in honor of the approaching congresses of the fraternal parties, in honor of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and Japanese militarism, and the jubilee of the liberation of a number of countries. Labor enthusiasm has gripped millions of people. In their appeal for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's fascism and the German people's liberation, the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State, Council of Ministers, and national Front National Council have urged the republic's workers to work more vigorously than ever for peace. It is essential, the address says, to work still more effectively to prove socialism's historical superiority.

With the fraternal countries successes their international prestige is growing and their cohesion is strengthening on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and consequently their contribution is also increasing to the great cause of the defense of peace and life on earth.

PRAVDA'S OVCHINNIKOV VIEWS DELHI DECLARATION

PM041440 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Voice of Representatives of Various Continents"]

[Text] A meeting of heads of state and government from six non-nuclear countries representing different parts of the globe was held in New Delhi the other day. In addition to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who initiated the convocation of this summit conference and chaired it, the following took part in the meeting: Argentina President Raul Alfonsin, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The leaders of the six countries adopted a joint document -- the Delhi Declaration. It contains an appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of the whole world to adopt urgent measures to end the nuclear arms race. The authors of the declaration welcome the agreement reached in Geneva recently between the Soviet Union and the United States to commence bilateral talks on a whole range of questions concerning space and nuclear arms, and assess highly the proclaimed objective of these talks: to prevent an arms race in space and stop the arms race on earth, and ultimately to eliminate nuclear weapons completely everywhere.

Characterizing the Delhi Declaration, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi noted that this is an appeal both to the nuclear powers and to countries that do not possess nuclear weapons to make every effort to prevent thermonuclear catastrophe, since in the event of such a conflict the whole world would be threatened. In this connection, the Indian head of government assessed highly the Soviet Union's attitude toward the six countries' previous joint declaration of 22 May 1984, when they appealed for a total end to the development, production, and deployment of nuclear weapons and means of delivery, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the commencement of their reduction. The Indian prime minister recalled that of all the nuclear powers, only the USSR responded positively to this appeal.

The Soviet Government's statement concerning the May appeal noted that the USSR has put forward a concrete program of measures in the sphere of a nuclear arms freeze. It was stressed that the Soviet leadership shares the views of the six countries' leaders: Nuclear war must not be permitted in any form. This is the aim of the USSR's foreign policy and its military doctrine. All the powers which have nuclear weapons should renounce first use. The USSR has already made such a pledge. These powers should guarantee that they will not use nuclear weapons against states which have no such weapons on their territory. The USSR has made a pledge on this score too and is ready to enshrine it in treaty form. It is important to prevent the spread of the nuclear race to new spheres, and, of course, weapons of any kind must not be allowed to penetrate space. On this score too the Soviet Union has put forward concrete proposals.

In the opinion of India's newspaper, THE STATESMAN, the Delhi Declaration reflects the concern people everywhere feel in connection with the intensified threat of nuclear war. Its authors reaffirm the topicality of the main provisions of their May appeal, but at the same time focus attention on the two tasks which, in their opinion, have now become particularly important and urgent. These are preventing an arms race in outer space and concluding a treaty totally banning nuclear tests.

The sections of the Delhi Declaration devoted to these tasks aroused the greatest international response. "Outer space," the document says, "must be used for the general good of mankind, not as a future battlefield. We therefore call for a ban on the development, testing, production, deployment, and use of all types of space weapons. The arms race in space involves vast expenditure and is fraught with serious destabilizing consequences. It jeopardizes a number of arms limitation and disarmament agreements."

"We call on the nuclear powers," the authors of the declaration go on, "to immediately stop tests of all types of nuclear weapons and as soon as possible to conclude a treaty on a complete ban on these tests. Such a treaty would be a major step forward and would put an end to the continuing modernization of nuclear arsenals."

"Ending the arms race is now an urgent necessity," the declaration says. "Only in this way is it possible to guarantee an end to the growth of nuclear arsenals during the period in which talks are held. But ending the arms race must not be an end in itself, it must be speedily followed by a substantial reduction in nuclear forces, leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and to the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament."

The participants in the Delhi meeting, THE INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper writes, again drew mankind's attention to the fact that the curbing of the arms race and economic progress are closely interconnected. They recalled that while two-thirds of the globe's population are still living in poverty, hundreds of billions of dollars a year -- approximately $1.5 million a minute -- are spent on military purposes. An end to the nuclear race and a turn toward general and complete disarmament would make it possible to use these resources for the needs of economic and social development.

In the opinion of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES newspaper, the document adopted in the Indian capital will still further strengthen the antiwar, antinuclear movement on all continents and have a significant effect on world public opinion. And it could play an important part in the mobilization of the political will of governments, which is necessary in order to overcome the numerous obstacles along the path to peace. The worldwide campaign for disarmament on the initiative of the United Nations is a very important component in the cause of mobilizing this political will.

"Greece," Prime Minister Papandreou stated in New Delhi, "firmly advocates the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from its territory. These weapons were originally sited there by the United States without Parliament's approval. They are under the control of the United States, not Greece."

Many observers commenting on the Delhi Declaration noted that although the document does not name the initiator of more and more new spirals in the nuclear arms race, the world public is increasingly well aware of who is to blame for the heightened threat of war. In this respect an episode at a Delhi press conference is noteworthy. The correspondent for an American television company expressed surprise that the leaders of the six countries devoted so much attention to the problem of the nonmilitarization of space when the "star wars" program, according to Washington's assurance, is of a purely defensive nature.

"I must say that not many people believe that," the Indian prime minister replied. "We have heard the same arguments before, when nuclear-capable submarines, cruise missiles, and other new types of weapons were being created. But every time it has only led to an escalation of the arms race and the growth of the threat of war. The only true path to security," Rajiv Gandhi concluded, "is disarmament, the elimination of nuclear and other weapons."

The ideas and proposals of the Delhi Declaration met with unanimous support in Athens, where a meeting of prominent representatives of political and public circles from East and West, with the participation of the leaders of Greece, Sweden, Tanzania, and Argentina was held on 31 January.

The wide international response that greeted the Delhi Declaration showed that different currents merge in opposing the nuclear threat. The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are accompanied not only by an upsurge in the antiwar, antinuclear movement (the Third World conference-dialogue on problems of disarmament and detente in Vienna was an example of this), but also by an increasingly active role on the part of the nonaligned and neutral countries (as the Delhi meeting clearly demonstrated). Like the documents adopted in Vienna, the Delhi Declaration demonstrated the growing awareness of the international public that in coming out resolutely against the "star wars" program, the Soviet Union is concerned not only about its own security, but about the future of the planet: that the prevention of the militarization of space has become a task for all mankind.

"The peoples and governments come out resolutely in favor of the improvement of the international situation, the ending of the arms race, peace in space, and the removal of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted in his answers to the questions of a correspondent for the American television company CNN. "This has just been stated, quite rightly and loudly, by the heads of state and government of India, Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, Argentina, and Greece in the declaration adopted in Delhi."

The world public regards the meeting of the heads of state and government of the six non-nuclear countries in Delhi as an important foreign policy initiative on the part of India, an expression of its adherence to the peace-loving course of Jawahar Lal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, and evidence of the high international prestige of the country which currently successfully heads the Nonaligned Movement.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM YALTA CONFERENCE CITED

LD050003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1715 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Program entitled "Remember the Lessons of History," with Aleksandr Abramovich Galkin, doctor of historical sciences, and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer of central television and All-Union Radio -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Zholkver] Good day comrades. Now that we are celebrating many important dates in the great battle against fascism, the words written by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his address to the French readers of his book, "The People and the Party Are One," are especially topical. May the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great victory over the forces of fascism and aggression, Konstantin Ustinovich writes, make all of us think more seriously about the future of the world, about what all governments, peoples, and individuals need to do in order to prevent a repetition of past tragedies from ever happening. One of these events, which make us think about the lessons of history, is the Crimea conference -- or Yalta conference, as it is also known -- of the heads of government of the leading states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition: the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain. This conference took place in Livadia Palace from 4 to 11 February 1945, and Stalin, Roosevelt, and Churchill took part in its work.

However, I think that before we talk about the agenda of the conference, we should say a little about the historical situation in which this meeting of the so-called Big Three took place.

[Galkin] The war was manifestly drawing to a close. The Soviet Armies were attacking along an extremely broad front. Soviet forces, together with the forces of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Polish forces formed on Soviet territory, Czech forces, and Romanian forces were already waging a liberation struggle on the territory of Poland, Yugoslavia, and Hungary. Soviet forces had entered the territory of Germany. Fighting was already taking place 50 km from Berlin, the capital of fascist Germany. The situation on the Western Front had stabilized thanks to the active intervention of the Soviet forces at the request of the Governments of the United States and Britain.

[Zholkver] I think we have to clarify what we are speaking of here. The point is that in December 1944, the Nazis had launched a fairly big counteroffensive in the Ardennes. The U.S. and British forces faced the threat of a new Dunkirk, as it was described at the time, the threat of a new encirclement. At that time, Churchill sent Stalin a message in which he said that very heavy fighting was in progress in the West and asked "whether we can count on a major Russian offensive during January". As you noted, our forces were indeed attacking actively along a broad front. Nevertheless, their position at that time was complex. Forward units were cut off from the rear. The weather was difficult; it was mid-winter. In spite of this, Stalin wrote the following in his reply to Churchill: In view of the position of our allies the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command has decided to speed up its preparations and to start broad offensive operations against the Germans along the entire central front no later than the second half of January, regardless of the weather. We will do all we can, Stalin wrote, to help the allied forces. Well, on 12 January, 150 Soviet divisions did indeed begin an offensive along a broad front from the Baltic to the Carpathians. They broke through the German defenses. Because of the Soviet offensive, Hitler was forced to transfer two tank armies and a whole array of infantry divisions from the Western Front to the Eastern Front. This was, indeed, very concrete assistance to our Western allies. On 17 January, Churchill wrote to Stalin saying: "From the bottom of my heart I wish to express our gratitude to you and to congratulate you on the gigantic offensive that you have begun on the Eastern Front".

Such was the military-historical situation, if I may put it that way, as the Yalta conference began. Naturally, purely military questions, the question of coordinating large military operations, were also discussed at the conference. However, attention was primarily focused on the problems of postwar arrangements. You have already said that it was clear that the war was nearing its end. In this connection, considerable attention was naturally given to the question of the attitude to be taken towards Germany after the routing of its Armed Forces. In other words, the future of Germany was to be discussed. What were the positions of the different sides on that question?

[Galkin] First and foremost, one needs to divide the range of questions pertaining to Germany into two groups. The first group of questions were quite specific and practical questions. Soviet forces were moving toward the center of Germany from one direction, and the Anglo-American forces and the French forces were moving in from the other. The question of delineating the zones in which the forces were to be stationed arose. There was the question of administering the German territories that had been occupied. But apart from that -- and you are right in this respect -- there were questions of a long-term nature, the question of how the situation in Germany, and therefore, to a significant extent, in Europe, too, was to develop in the decades after the World War. How was one to ensure that a threat to peace never again emanated from German territory? This meant that measures had to be taken that would rule out a revival of German fascism and militarism. As it happens, today -- 40 years later -- we can see how important these decisions were.

[Zholkver] Permit me to quote one of these decisions, a decision of very fundamental importance. In the Crimea, the leaders of the three most important powers of the anti-Hitlerite coalition declared that the purpose of the occupation of Germany was the destruction of German militarism and nazism and the creation of guarantees that Germany would never again be in a position to disturb the peace. The allied powers were to disband all the German Armed Forces and the General Staff. They would destroy all German military equipment and close down all Germany's war industry. They would subject all war criminals to just and speedy punishment. They would root out all Nazi and militarist influence from the social, cultural, and economic life of the German people. How relevant and topical these decisions sound now!

[Galkin] Yes, I agree with you. We do, of course, have many specific complaints about the fulfillment of some of these decisions by our Western Allies in the part of Germany that was occupied by them, in the part of Germany in which the Federal Republic of Germany was later set up. However, the principles which were enshrined in these decisions and which were repeated at the Potsdam conference have remained effective. It remains the juridical principle which makes it possible to use these decisions as a healthy influence on the development of Europe even 40 years after the Crimean conference, the Yalta conference, ended.

[Zholkver] You mentioned the punishment of war criminals. Is this not topical now that the entire world has learned that, for example, the United States sheltered an extremely notorious criminal like the executioner Barbie, the butcher of Lyons?

[Galkin] Mengele is still at liberty. He found his way to Latin America -- and not without the assistance of the U.S. secret service. That is well known now.

[Zholkver] Mengele was the savage doctor who carried out barbarous experiments and torture on children in the Auschwitz concentration camp. That is why the decisions taken at Yalta on the future of Germany are still so relevant. However, the Yalta conference also gave a great deal of attention to the Polish question. What in your opinion was the most important thing in this respect?

[Galkin] I feel that the most important question here was the question of Poland's western frontier.

The question was to ensure that Poland got back its historical lands at the expense of territory which had been held by Germany since the German Reich was set up. This question had already been subjected to very lively and vigorous discussion; I would even go so far as to say very heated discussion.

Already at the Tehran conference, representatives of the Western powers, in particular Churchill, admitted that somehow or other Poland should receive part of the western territories. However, an attempt was made to reduce this concession, so to speak, to a minimum. Therefore, it was a question only of certain East Prussian territories and Oppeln Province, Opole. They rejected the position of the Soviet Union, which reflected the position of the Polish people requesting a frontier along the Oder-Neisse. This question went through some very complicated discussion at the Yalta conference by the heads of government and the foreign ministers, and it would again come back to the heads of government, but both Roosevelt and Churchill, having been convinced that the position of the Soviet Union was inflexible on this question, and evidently not wishing to aggravate the situation too much -- they were very interested in a final agreement -- agreed on a compromise formula that did not precisely define how the Polish-German frontier would eventually run, but stated the relative inevitability of the extension of Polish territories at the expense of the defeated fascist Reich. The final decision, fixing the frontiers along the Oder-Neisse, was taken under the pressure of the Soviet Union only later, at the Potsdam conference.

[Zholkver] The fundamental position of our country was formulated by Stalin in his well-known statement saying that the Soviet Union was interested in the creation of a powerful, free, and independent Poland. Well, one of the Western powers' motives as to why the frontier could not allegedly be set along the Oder-Neisse was that allegedly Poland, as they declared, would not be able to assimilate that territory. But we know that the Polish People's Republic not only fully assimilated that territory, but that territory is now a major industrial region of People's Poland -- Silesia and former Pomerania, Pomorze, and it is really only figures like leaders of the present Silesian compatriots' association in the FRG who can now put in doubt that these territories belong to Poland. Naturally, all this is more than relevant today, and I think we really should examine the questions on the agenda of the Yalta conference, as you rightly said, from the position of today. Indeed, an important place in the work of the Crimean conference was occupied by the question of the creation of the United Nations Organization, of the principles of that organization as a component part of the whole postwar setup in the world. What can be said concerning this?

[Galkin] Yalta is a very important turning-point in the history of the creation of the UN Organization. it was at Yalta that all the final decisions were taken that predetermined the subsequent structure of the UN Organization, the voting procedure in the UN Organization.

[Zholkver] The principle of unanimity?

[Galkin] Yes, the structure of the Security Council, the voting procedure in the Security Council. In other words, the mechanism was worked out, which was later made more precise and deployed at the conference, in particular, of San Francisco, and which later was laid as the basis of the adopted Charter of the UN Organization. And from this point of view, too, the Yalta conference is really epoch-making.

[Zholkver] Yes, indeed, in Yalta, in the final document of the Crimea conference, it was written that the three governments agreed to preserve and strengthen the collaboration that had taken place during the war in the coming peaceful period.

Only with continuing and growing collaboration and mutual understanding among our countries and among all peace-loving peoples can the higher strivings of mankind be implemented -- a strong and lasting peace.

These words, in my view, too, sound more than relevant today. Indeed, Yalta is not just history. And it is certainly not only historians who study it; for instance, recently, the staid American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS published a big article by Zbigniew Brzezinski on this subject. I will remind you who Brzezinski is. Well, at one time he was President Carter's national security adviser; now he is a senior adviser at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic Studies. In this capacity, he also gives advice to the White House -- although unofficially. His latest article is completely devoted to the Yalta conference and its starts with the following assertion: Yalta is not a complete story in itself; it has a longer past and possibly a more ominous future than is recognized.

What then worries Brzezinski so? He writes: As before, Yalta preserves an enormous geopolitical significance; it sympbolizes the unfinished struggle for the fate of Europe. Now, 40 years after the Yalta conference, America and Russia continue to participate in this struggle.

What advice does Brzezinski give concerning this struggle? He proposes what he terms a new strategy. In his opinion, a larger Europe in the territorial sense can only come about as a result of a decisive process of change, but one which is started gently, which not only cannot be immediately exposed, but which is also difficult to rebuff.

And so Brzezinski proposes that heads of state and government in the democratic West, that is NATO, should first use solemn public statements to renounce the historical legacy of the Yalta agreements. He goes on to propose that West Europe increase its aid to representatives of East European peoples who are campaigning for the political liberation of East Europe. That is, he means rendering political and material aid to antisocialist forces in socialist countries.

However, Brzezinski also puts forward plans for the military elimination of the socialist community. In particular, he favors America promoting efforts aimed at increasing Franco-German -- that is Franco-West German -- military cooperation to the point where the Armies become fully integrated, to achieve what he terms his territorial larger Europe. That means the rejection of Yalta and a change to a course toward what in the first year after the war was called the discarding of socialism and the elimination of the socialist community.

[Galkin] You have mentioned here old policy of discarding communism that was proclaimed by leading strategists in the United States during the first phase of the cold war. When I also read this article by Brzezinski, I got the impression that I was reading an article by Dulles, the former U.S. secretary of state, and the conclusion which emerges overall from this article is very much like the conclusion of the Dulles policy of brinkmanship. What then does Brzezinski propose? He proposes putting military pressure on the Soviet Union and all countries of the Warsaw Pact, including open subversive activity aimed at eliminating the socialist order.

Attempts have been made to pursue this policy. This policy has failed, this policy will fail, and the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact are strong enough to paralyze this policy in its very first stage.

But when Brzezinski says that Yalta does to a certain extent continue today, then, as distinct from the rest of it, he is telling the truth. Yalta really does continue today.

This is very important because Yalta gave us a lesson that we have no right to ignore. It showed -- and this is very important today, when very important talks are coming up -- it showed that if there is an aspiration to achieve a common solution and there is a common interest in achieving this common solution, then opportunities for a sensible compromise always open up. To be sure, there were very sharp disputes at Yalta. To be sure, the document that you have read extracts from is, in general, a compromise document. It is the result of very complex work and of mutual concessions; concessions, however, which did not undermine the basis of the interests of either side.

The Western powers wanted to gain maximum concessions from the Soviet Union and tried to do so. In particular, they wanted the restoration of the status quo in East Europe; I mean the social status quo. They wanted the restoration of bourgeois, and sometimes of right wing regimes there. However, when they felt that they were getting nowhere, and given their interest in maintaining a common position and in bringing military operations to an end -- and the Americans had a further interest in ensuring that the Soviet Union should stick to its pledge, a pledge in which the United States had a vital interest, to take part in completing the rout of militarist Japan after the completion of military operations in Europe -- they reached a compromise in these conditions. Otherwise, there would have been no Yalta and there would have been no Potsdam -- that is very important. After all, the strategic calculations of the fascist leadership in the last year of the war, and especially in the last months of the war, were not based on the possibility of military victory. For all the madness, so to speak, of that leadership, it could not help understanding in January and February 1945 that there could be no question of any kind of military victory, or even of some kind of stalemated military solution. Their calculation was that as the end of the war drew nearer, as Soviet troops on the one side and British, American, and French troops on the other closed in on one another, the contradictions present in the anti-Hitlerite coalition would intensify to such a degree that they would blow the coalition apart and the Americans and British would join up with fascist Germany in a union against the Soviet Union. Everything was built on this, right down to the policy of the so-called Doenitz government, which took over from the former fascist government for a few days after Hitler's death. For this reason, not to have achieved a compromise agreement in Yalta would have meant to play into the hands of those calculations of the fascist powers. The rise of antifascist sentiments throughout the world, especially after the bestial appearance of the fascist regime and of fascism as a whole had become known to everyone, simply made it impossible not to pursue the rout of facism to a victorious conclusion. So this was the circumstance that brought about a compromise, and a compromise -- after long and complex diplomatic negotiations -- was achieved. This is very important from today's point of view: After all, we also have one super task, we must seek a compromise -- but a compromise, not the advantage of one side and the loss of the other.

[Zholkver] Yes, it must be said that the issues that worried people four decades ago trouble them still today, perhaps -- you are right -- to an even greater extent. For example, take the well-known letter of a Canadian student to Comrade Chernenko. The point of that letter was this: What on earth can and should be done so that people can live calmly and peacefully, so that there is no threat of war? The answer, Konstantin Ustinovich writes, is simple. It is necessary to observe the norms of intercourse between states and peoples and to develop relations between them on the basis of equality and non-interference in their internal affairs. It is necessary to renounce the use of force and threat of using it forever. It is necessary to do everything so that mutually advantageous cooperation between countries can become the standard of international life. Well, as we have seen, those are the historical lessons of the Crimean conference which we have been discussing during our conversation. Thank you for taking part in it, Aleksandr Abramovich. Thank you for your attention, comrade listeners. All the best.

REAGAN DRAFT BUDGET REFLECTS ARMS RACE INTENT

LD041657 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, 4 Feb (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Lyutyy and Aleksandr Shalnev report:

Today President Reagan sent to Congress the draft U.S. federal budget for the 1986 financial year which begins on 1 October. It reflects the U.S. Administration's policy on continuing the arms race, its stated course to achieve military superiority over the USSR, and the urge to continue the onslaught on the vital interests of millions of Americans to please the Pentagon.

Budget expenditures have been determined at $973.7 billion with returns to the Treasury of $793.7 billion. The Pentagon, as well as the military programs of other departments, has been allocated in astronomical sum, $322.2 billion, with the basic emphasis on militarization of space. Means to develop a wide-scale system of antimissile defense with space-based elements have been increased almost threefold in comparison with the 1985 fiscal year, to $3.7 billion. It is planned to increase allocations for the production of antisatellite weapons by 30 percent, to $262 million.

On earth, too, militarist preparations are going to be carried out at an unprecedented pace. The draft budget envisages setting allocations for producing first-strike MX nuclear missiles, for B-1 strategic bombers and for Trident nuclear submarines. A special article in the budget envisages the allocation of money for deploying "additional numbers" of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries in 1986. The draft budget envisages significant increases in the arsenals of conventional types of armaments for the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy and a buildup of chemical weapon stocks, as well as strengthening the potential of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Commenting on these plans, NBC-TV in particular said: "From the moment President Reagan came to power, the Pentagon has spent $1 trillion on its preparations."

Trying to "compensate" for the sharp rise in military spending, Washigton has once again resorted to "harsh economic" measures in allocation for welfare needs. It emerges from the draft that in the next fiscal year, federal spending on the major socioeconomic programs will be cut by $42 billion immediately. Even these draconian measures, however, will not allow for any reduction in the record budget deficit, which is projected to reach $180 billion. This is conditioned by the unrelenting rise in unproductive military expenditure and, authoritative experts are convinced, threatens to bring about a mighty fall in the U.S. economy.

Along with the draft budget, a report by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger also has been submitted to Congress, which makes it clear that the administration intends to ask for a sharp increase in military expenditure in the coming years, and, in particular, to get fresh allocations of billions of dollars for further implementation of the strategic weapons production programs.

The frankly militaristic position of the Reagan administration is arousing dissatisfaction even among congressional White House supporters. "Even those Republican Party representatives who have invariably supported Reagan are now talking about the need to cut the planned expenditure in order to reduce the federal budget deficit" NBC points out.

Bogachev Views Expenditures

LD041634 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- by TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

Max Kampelman, who has recently been appointed as head of the U.S. delegation to the new negotiations with the Soviet Union, expounding on the approaches of the U.S. Administration to problems of war and peace, maintained among other things that in a nuclear age stability can be ensured through a buildup of nuclear arms potential by the United States rather than through negotiations on arms limitation and reduction.

Judging from the budgetary program of the U.S. Government for the new 1986 fiscal year, Washington clearly prefers the former of the two options of "strengthening stability" -- the arms race. This is further evidenced by the fact that biggest portions of the military budget of the United States are allocated precisely for those weapons the limitation and reduction of which should become the subject of talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. U.S. expenditures for the development of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defense with space-based elements are to grow to 3.7 billion dollars in the 1986 budget compared with 1.4 billion in the preceding year. The same period will see an increase in allocations for the modernization of U.S. anti-satellite systems a scheduled test of which, by the way, the Pentagon has timed for the very beginning of the negotiations with the U.S.S.R. on the limitation and reduction of space and nuclear arms.

The new budgetary program of the U.S. Administration illustrates what Washington has in mind when it declares the "banishing of offensive nuclear arms from the life of mankind". According to budget requests, allocations for the production of MX intercontinental ballistic missiles should grow for 2.8 to 4 billion dollars. As is know, each of those Missiles will carry 10 accurate nuclear warheads devised to hit missile silos in a first nuclear strike. The U.S. Administration requests more than 600 million dollars for the development in the next fiscal year of mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles Midgetman, and further 8.2 billion dollars for the building of B-1 strategic bombers. Sizeable funds are also requested for intermediate-range nuclear arms. Specifically vast sums are asked of the Congress for the fitting of cruise missiles with the warheads that radars will not be capable of detecting.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger maintains that the approval of a record high military budget in U.S. history by the Congress will promote success of the negotiations with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, throughout human history there has not been a single case when an arms race promoted stronger peace and stability.

The Pentagon's program, now submitted to the U.S. Congress, provides among other things for funds for the building of the 13th strategic submarine of the Ohio class, and allocations for the development and production of submarine-based high-accuracy Trident-2 missiles. It is planned to fit the submarines of the U.S. Navy with these first-strike ballistic missiles in 1989. The Pentagon intends to re-equip an additional number of strategic B-52 bombers for carrying nuclear-tipped cruise missiles, and the production of 48 new B-1 long-range bombers.

The new U.S. military budget, if its is approved in its present form, will only put into operation the "action-counteraction" chain in the vicious circle of the arms race and create new difficulties in the way of resolution of problems that are on the agenda of the forthcoming Geneva negotiations.

All unbiased people ask a legitimate question: What is Washington aiming for -- negotiations or the unfolding of the arms race?

GANDHI THANKS CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV FOR GREETINGS

PM041355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

To His Excellency Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Your Excellencies,

Thanks you for the cordial congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first intergovernmental agreement on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union. India's Government and people join you in enthusiastically celebrating this important event in the history of Indian-Soviet friendship. We assess highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the creation of India's industrial base. Our countries can also note with satisfaction that for over 30 years the multifaceted and mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between them has been further developed in its scale and content. Our multifaceted cooperation is a real example of constructive peaceful coexistence and harmony between peoples. I am confident that these close and friendly ties will grow still stronger for the good of our two countries and in the interests of world peace and stability.

Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister

U.S. SAID USING CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN AFGHANISTAN

LD011303 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] That the socialist countries are dedicated to disarmament and world peace can be seen by their position at the Vienna talks and by their peace proposals in the United Nations. These embrace limiting and reducing nuclear weapons, keeping weapons out of space, and prohibiting the development and production of new weapons of mass annihilation. For example the Soviet Union and its allies have called for a total ban on chemical weapons and for their elimination. But here again nothing can be done because of the position of the Western nations, notably the United States. The United States not only refuses to agree to cut back chemical stocks, it has been using chemical weapons in various parts of the world.

A case in point is the way the U.S. military have turned Afghanistan into a proving ground for their chemical weapons. Boris Gan has been studying the problem and this is what he finds:

When troops of the Afghan Government back in 1981 routed one of the counterrevolutionary bands they seized chemical bombs that bore the trademark "made in the USA." The bombs contained a substance of the CS type. Later security forces of the Afghan Government came into possession of chemical grenades labeled "SFMP-7". These too bore the trademark "Made in USA".

Documents found on the persons of arrested counterrevolutionaries in recent months show that Washington has turned these documents, the counterrevolutionaries operating inside Afghanistan had clear-cut instructions to collect information about the consequences of their use of chemical weapons.

The counterrevolutionary group known as Jamiat-e Islami for instance ordered its men to photograph people (?in turn) subjected to chemicals and obtain samples of the soil and water for further laboratory study, and all these findings were to be sent official wire in Pakistan. [as heard]

Other counterrevolutionary bands operating out of Pakistan have similar instructions. Bandits taken prisoner testify they were trained by instructors from the United States to use chemical weapons. But the use of such weapons, they say, is kept a secret, and if any instance comes to light it must be attributed to the Afghan Army.

If chemical weapons are being used in Afghanistan on direct instructions from Washington and under its control, the United States is obviously pushing its program for improving such weapons. There is also evidence it is employing these weapons in other parts of the world. American chemicals have been used against patriots fighting the pro-United States regime in El Salvador. American chemical grenades have been found in the possession of counterrevolutionaries who have infiltrated Nicaragua. The United States also used chemicals when invading Grenada. More than that, the Washington administration has been passing on its chemical weapons to more and more of its puppets around the world, thereby threatening the lives of still greater numbers of men, women, and children.

BAKHTAR CITED ON ARMS SEIZED BY DRA ARMY

LD041759 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0846 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Kabul, 4 Feb TASS -- According to BAKHTAR news agency, DRA military units assisted by the local population recently carried out a successful operation in Parvan Province. In the course of the operation dozens of bandits were killed and a total of 160 antipersonnel and antitank mines, more than 50 hand grenades, recoilless rifles, grenade launchers, about 200 kg of explosives and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

ANZUS CONFLICT, CANCELLATION OF MANEUVERS VIEWED

'Sea Eagle' Called Off

LD050804 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 5 TASS -- Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia has announced in Brussels that the Sea Eagle maneuvers, which the ANZUS bloc planned to stage this month, have been called off, THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reported.

The cancellation of those exercises of ANZUS, which groups Australia, New Zealand and the United States, was caused by a sharp conflict within the bloc. Despite hard pressure from the Pentagon, New Zealand refuses to grant port facilities to American warships with nuclear capability. Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand reiterated on Monday that his government would maintain the ban on visits by American ships with nuclear engines or nuclear weapons on board. In reply to that statement, a State Department spokesman threatened corresponding response measures against the United States' junior partner in the ANZUS bloc.

U.S. 'Siege of Wellington'

PM041704 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Skalkin dispatch under the "Echo of the Week" rubric: "New Zealand: U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] Sydney, 3 Feb -- Last Thursday New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange replied to the latest U.S. move on visits by U.S. nuclear-powered ships and ships armed with nuclear missiles and bombs to his country's prots. The reply reaffirmed what has been repeatedly said before by New Zealand leaders, something that Washington evidently has no wish to comprehend: In line with state policy New Zealand does not intend to allow nuclear-capable warships into its home. The statement followed a detailed study of the question by the parliamentary faction of the country's Labor Party, which unanimously approved D. Lange's position. In May the New Zealand Parliament will be asked to enshrine this position in legislation.

The United States refuses to recognize New Zealand's right to independent action in one of the main directions of its foreign policy. Washington has declared these actions incompatible with commitments under the ANZUS bloc (comprising Australia, New Zealand, and the United States) and are stubbornly and directly seeking to get the "unwelcome" ban lifted. Wellington's latest explanation followed a clearly provocative U.S. request regarding a visit by a specific ship, which, the press writes, might be carrying nuclear weapons on board. There can be no doubt that the United States does not consider the incident closed and will continue to try to get its own way.

The United States has been laying this political siege to New Zealand for more than 6 months. Pentagon generals, Wall Street bankers, and high-ranking White House and State Department officials are taking part in it. New Zealand is threatened with expulsion from ANZUS, without which it would allegedly be defenseless in the face of the "foreign threat." Hints are also being dropped about possible economic sanctions...

In January "diplomatic" representations were made to Wellington by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. New Zealand was then visited by Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone.

Australia also helped to tighten the screws. Just recently Canberra sent Wellington an official message which was seen there -- and not only there -- as urging the neighbor on the other side of the Tasman Sea to capitulate to the U.S. demands.

The Australian newspaper THE NATIONAL TIMES is not far from the truth in noting that Washington's attempts to force D. Lange to backpedal are only strengthening New Zealand's resolve to follow its planned course. The overwhelming majority of New Zealanders, the newspaper's Wellington correspondent reports, firmly support the government's antinuclear policy.

When I visited New Zealand I repeatedly saw for myself the people's peace-loving sentiments and their resolve to defend the country's independence. I remembered a talk with John Wybrow, general secretary of the New Zealand Labor Party, whom I met approximately a month after Labor came to power. We intend, Wybrow said, to follow the course most consonant with public opinion, which is resolutely opposed to visits to New Zealand ports by foreign ships with nuclear missiles aboard and supports the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. I was told the same thing by Kenneth Douglas, secretary of the New Zealand Labor Federation. We will support the government on this question, the workers' leader said.

Prime Minister D. Lange considers himself a convinced opponent of the escalation of nuclear arms. In his words, he has always remembered the time when he witnessed the test of a nuclear device on Christmas Island more than 20 years ago. This spectacle, Lange said, produced an indelible impression and filled him with alarm at the consequences of a nuclear arms race... now the New Zealand Government is striving to make its contribution to ending that race.

U.S. ruling circles have a gnawing fear that the "New Zealand disease" will spread to other countries where the people's masses also oppose the use of their territories as nuclear springboards for the Pentagon.

...the U.S. Administration has reacted to D. Lange's firm stance with extreme irritation. The State Department has issued a statement which essentially presents New Zealand with an ultimatum, demanding that it review its decision and give the go-ahead to visits by nuclear warships. The U.S. siege of Wellington goes on.

Lange Holds Press Conference

LD011919 Moscow TASS in English 1723 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Canberra February 1 TASS -- The Prime Minister of New Zealand David Lange has informed the U.S. Administration that the latter should abide by the decision of his government prohibiting the calls at the ports of New Zealand of warships with nuclear weapons on board. At a press conference held shortly before that in Wellington the prime minister pointed out that not a single American warship with nuclear weapons on board would be permitted to call at the ports of his country.

Moscow Radio Commentary

LD022237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] As AFP reported from Washington, the U.S. State Department threatened to review the whole complex of U.S. cooperation with New Zealand in the framework of the ANZUS military bloc, which also includes Australia.

A "Latest News" commentary with Boris Andrianov at the microphone: [Begin Andrianov recording] They say there is no smoke without fire. That means that every consequence has its cause. The U.S. State Department's demarche demonstrates the acute annoyance of official Washington with the New Zealand Government position, which in essence does not wish to protect its country under the American nuclear umbrella.

The point is that, when it came to power last summer, the New Zealand Labor Party decided to carry out a non-nuclear policy. As the country's prime minister, David Lange, declared, the southern part of the Pacific Ocean should be turned into a zone free of means of mass destruction. And this, he noted, is supported more and more resolutely by the states in the region. We, said Lange, have never participated in any undertakings associated with nuclear arms, and do not wish to be drawn into them.

The same view is held by three-fourths of the population of New Zealand. They expressed their will perfectly clearly at last year's elections by supporting the Labor Party, which pledged to follow an antinuclear course. Taking into account the frame of mind of most New Zealanders, David Lange's Cabinet declared that it would not allow the deployment of nuclear weapons in its territory or waters and would close New Zealand ports to U.S. Navy ships with nuclear engines or nuclear arms on board.

New Zealand's perfectly natural desire to solve such problems independently was regarded in the United States as recalcitrance, or even more than that, as a dangerous precedent. Dangerous, of course, for Washington politicians. They are wondering what could happen if Lange's Cabinet was an example for other U.S. allied governments. Recently, Senator William Cohen, speaking in the U.S. Congress, tried to present the position of New Zealand almost as a threat to the maintenance of the West's political and economic freedom. And on that basis, he demanded that the Reagan administration should punish New Zealand.

In the White House, it must be assumed, they also decided that they could not put up with the New Zealand ally's escapade. So Washington dove right in: The United States officially requested the Lange government's permission for the entry of an American ship in connection with ANZUS maneuvers to take place in March under the code-name "Sea Eagle." However, the New Zealand prime minister replied that such permission could only be given under the condition which was officially stated by the authorities in Wellington. And meanwhile the American military refuses to report whether there are nuclear weapons on board any U.S. warship. So Washington resorted to the unceremonious demarche, which looks like brazen blackmail. It is one more eloquent example of how American strategists treat their allies. [end recording]

CPSU GREETS CPV ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

PM041433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] Dear comrades! On behalf of Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people, we wish to convey to you, comrades, and through you, to all party members and working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, our warmest and best greetings, on the occasion of the 55th founding anniversary of the CPV.

The glorious CPV, founded by Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding activist in the international communist and workers' movement, can be proud of the achievements it has scored in the various stages it has gone through. In all its stages of revolution, the CPV, strictly adhering to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, has successfully implemented its role as leader of the working class and promoter and organizer of all the victories of the Vietnamese people in their valiant struggle for their fatherland's freedom and reunification and for the construction of a new society.

The Vietnamese working people are working strenuously on the implementation of the multifaceted creative tasks set by the Fifth CPV Congress. All party plans have been strictly carried out despite unceasing pressures by imperialist and hegemonic forces. The CPV, one of the intensely forged contingents of the international communist movement, resolutely maintains its stance of proletarian internationalism. The party has made worthy contributions to the common undertaking of unifying the socialist community and strengthening the cooperation and coordination of actions among the fraternal parties and states.

The SRV has strictly supported the prevention of a new world war and improving the world climate. Together with the Lao and Cambodian peoples, Vietnam is struggling for the consolidation of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union strictly supports that constructive policy.

The Soviet people have deep affection for the CPV. They are determined to continue to consolidate and develop the fraternal relations and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV and between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam.

We hereby express our deep conviction that, under the leadership of their militant vanguard, the Communist Party, and the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Vietnamese people will score new achievements in the building of a strong, and prosperous socialist Vietnam, and in the struggle to consolidate the international positions of socialism, and of peace and progressive forces.

Long live the CPV!

The unshakable monolith of the CPSU and the CPV and Soviet-Vietnamese fraternal friendship will remain stable and firm forever.

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

The CPSU Central Committee

UN SECRETARY GENERAL'S VISIT TO VIETNAM HAILED

PM041643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Boris Barakhta: "The Key to Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar has completed an official visit to the SRV. During talks in Hanoi there was a useful exchange of opinions in a spirit of mutual understanding on a whole range of questions concerning the situation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam adheres to a clear and unambiguous stance on the region's problems and consistently pursues a peace-loving course in the peoples' interests. The SRV is striving to create an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

This was restated very emphatically at the 10th conference of foreign ministers of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. The UN secretary general's attention was drawn to its decisions.

They comprise a whole range of proposals enabling all the interested sides to contribute on a bilateral or multilateral basis to the cause of ensuring peace and the security of the Southeast Asian countries and making it possible to create favorable conditions for settling regional differences without external interference.

Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia welcome all efforts, including UN efforts, aimed at turning the region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The constructive foreign policy of the SRV, Laos, and the PRK is receiving increasing understanding and support both in the international arena as a whole and among the states of the region. This is demonstrated, for example, by the intention of a number of Southeast Asian countries to develop bilateral relations with Vietnam and Laos and by the steady growth in the international prestige of the three Indochinese states. Talks based on equality and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests rather than confrontation and the fueling of an explosive situation -- this is the key to the elimination of existing problems and the attainment of real peace in Indochina. This process could be helped by the convening of an international conference to discuss all the problems affecting peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In J. Perez de Cuellar's opinion, the wide-ranging proposals put forward by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia at the Ho Chi Minh City forum represent a good basis for ensuring that all the interested sides have a clearer understanding of the three Indochinese states' stance on regional problems. As the Vietnamese side believes, the UN secretary general's visit to Hanoi, in turn, and the positive efforts of the influential international organization could promote progress on the path of normalizing the situation in that part of the world.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL CITED ON PRC ACTIONS

LD041436 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; announcer-read report attributed to TASS]

[Text] Speaking in Hanoi, a spokesman for the SRV Foreign Ministry has said that of late, in addition to an escalation of armed provocations along the Vietnamese-Chinese border, threats against Vietnam have been made in China. Thus, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman stated at a press briefing in Beijing that the troops on the Chinese side of the border are in a state of combat readiness. What is especially serious is a statement the PRC Foreign Minister made in Singapore, issued by the XINHUA agency, to the effect that China, as he put it, reserves the right to teach Vietnam a second lesson. The above statement by the Chinese side, the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman said, runs counter to the peace-loving aspirations of the peoples of Southeast Asia and the whole world, including those of the Chinese people itself. The Vietnamese Government condemns the Chinese side's armed provocations and bellicose statements. The government and people of Vietnam are consistently directing their efforts to eliminating tension on the border and restoring normal relations between the two countries. However, the Vietnamese people are simultaneously filled with resolve to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security of their country.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY VIEWED

PM041450 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 3

[V. Gordeyev article: "On Noble Principles; 4 February Is the 37th Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and Romania"]

[Text] The sources of friendship between the Soviet and Romanian peoples date back to the historic August days of 1944, when the Soviet Army developing an offensive, inflicted a crushing defeat on a powerful grouping of German fascist troops during the Iasi-Kishinev operation and thereby ensured favorable conditions for a successful armed uprising led by the Communists. As a result, the fascist military dictatorship was overthrown and the way was opened for democratic transformations on Romanian soil.

The subsequent years of people's power in Romania were marked by the building of a new society. Today Soviet-Romanian friendship and cooperation help the onward movement of our countries along the path of building socialism and communism. More than 130 major industrial installations providing a considerable proportion of electricity and coke production and of ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and chemical industry products have been created in Romania with the USSR's assistance. An impressive indicator of the fruitful cooperation between our countries is the fact that trade turnover has virtually doubled in the current 5-year plan. The sphere of scientific and technical cooperation is also extensive -- industrial techniques are being introduced jointly in plant breeding, animal selection methods are being improved, and cooperation in many other spheres is being organized. A graphic example of the mutually advantageous relations and the mutual assitance is the intergovernmental agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and Romania in 1981 on Romania's participation in building the South Ukraine AES on our country's territory.

The stable development of Soviet-Romanian relations and the emerging favorable new prospects for cooperation were confirmed during the Moscow talks in June last year between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and N. Ceausescu. Having examined the main avenues of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation both on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework, the leaders of the two fraternal countries advocated the closer coordination of the national economic plans of the USSR and Romania, the development of production specialization and sharing in every way, and an increase in trade turnover. This is a firm guarantee that the friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD050033 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Feb (TASS) -- A festive meeting devoted to the 37th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Romania was held in Bucharest today.

The speakers at the meeting stressed that the signing of the treaty in Moscow 37 years ago created favorable conditions for the development of relations of friendship and solidarity of a new type between the Soviet and Romanian peoples and marked a new, higher stage in the development of fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

Speakers noted that a leading role in strengthening Soviet-Romanian cooperation is played by the friendly links between the CPSU and RCP and the summit meetings that define future prospects in the development of fruitful relations between the two countries, parties, and peoples.

With every year cooperation expands and deepens between the Soviet Union and Romania in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural spheres. The USSR durably occupies first place in the foreign trade of the Romanian Socialist Republic. It was stressed at the meeting that Romania will consistently strengthen friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the Soviet people.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER SCORES NATO REACTIONARIES

PM041539 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Guarding the Gains of Socialism"]

[Text] Prague, 1 Feb -- The Czechoslovak People's Army vigilantly stands guard over the gains of socialism, Colonel General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, has said at a Czechoslovak People's Army motorized rifle unit meeting of Communists. Together with the Armed Forces of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-states, the Czechoslovak People's Army is ready to fulfill its patriotic and international duty.

The reactionary circles of the United States and the other NATO countries have not ceased their efforts to aggravate the international situation. In their attempts to halt the advance of socialism they seek to change the military-strategic balance and gamble on direct military confrontation. Psychological warfare against the CSSR and the other socialist states has been unleashed. Revanchist tendencies are intensifying in the West, and especially in the FRG.

Under these conditions, the Communists and all the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army face a task of paramount importance: maintaining combat readiness and vigilance at the highest level and strengthening the personnel's moral and political spirit.

Under the leadership of the party, united with the entire people, the servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are preparing to mark the glorious 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the minister emphasized. They are striving for new successes in military labor for the sake of socialism and lasting peace.

SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS

LD041346 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Paris February 4 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for Paris today to attend at the invitation of the French Communist Party (PCF) the 25th congress of the party.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by representatives of the PCF Central Committee and USSR Ambassador to France Yuliy Vorontsov.

On behalf of the leadership of the French Communist Party the CPSU delegation was greeted by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, secretary of the Party Central Committee, Jacques Laloe, mayor of the city of Ivry-Sur-Seine, and others.

The head of the CPSU delegation made the following statement in the airport:

We have arrived [words indistinct] the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party. The congresses of the French Communist Party have always been a signal event not only for the French Communists, for France. They have wide repercussions internationally too, as the French Communist Party is a big and influential force enjoying well-deserved prestige.

The Soviet Communists entertain feelings of fraternal sympathy for the French Communist Party. For many decades now we have been united with it by friendship, comradely cooperation and solidarity. Our delegation is looking forward to meetings with the French Communists here in Paris.

Availing myself of this opportunity I would wish to say that the CPSU and the Soviet state invariably favour good relations, the development of large-scale and mutually beneficial cooperation with France. We are convinced that such relations meet the interests of peace and security in Europe, and not only in Europe, the interests of the Soviet and French peoples.

CPSU Sends Greetings

LD051139 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] In greetings sent to the 25th French Communist Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee has expressed fraternal solidarity with French Communists' struggle for peace and against the nuclear threat, for the interests of the working people, and for socialism.

It is emphasized that the CPSU values the efforts made by the French Communist Party to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our peoples, and between France and the USSR, and its struggle against anti-Sovietism. It sees friendship with the French people as an important precondition for success in the cause of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The greetings with French Communists great success in their struggle for the vital interests of the working people, for democracy and social progress, for strengthening the party's influence, for peace and disarmament, and for friendship between the Soviet and French peoples.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 31 JAN

PM041631 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Arrival of Ambassador"]

[Text] Jean-Bernard Raymond, French ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 31 January.

PRAVDA CITED ON NATO'S GREEK SCENARIO SCANDAL

LD260926 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 85

["PRAVDA on NATO's Provocation Against Greece" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- "Students of the NATO military college were proposed early in January to draw up a 'scenario' of a military coup in Greece, which could follow the victory of left-wing forces in parliamentary elections," Nikolay Miroshnik, "PRAVDA"'s correspondent in Athens, writes in his dispatch. "Information about this kind of 'theoretical research' by NATO has met with a sharp protest of the Greek Government, which recalled all of its students and officials from the college."

"As an attempt to gloss over the scandal, the leading officials of the bloc were in a hurry to assure Greece that such 'scenarios' would be excluded from the curricula in the future," the dispatch says. In so doing, they at the NATO headquarters in Brussels make it clear that at issue is not more than a 'technical blunder', a minor misunderstanding. Yet according to the latest reports in the Greek press, these 'misunderstandings' are by no means of an accidental and harmless character. Thus, the newspaper "TO VIMA" writes, way back in 1977, i.e. only three years after the fall of the dictatorship of 'black colonels', they in the Pentagon 'played' a plan of a coup d'etat in the event of a victory of the left-wing forces of Greece in the elections. Then they at the U.S. State Department were solemnly trying to assure that matters boiled down to unsanctioned 'theoretical exercises' by some officials." "This time again they in NATO decided to use the smokescreen of reassuring statements in order to conceal their true plans," the author points out. They would have succeeded in doing so, perhaps, had it not been for the interference of Canadian General Baker, a representative of the NATO military college. Trying to whitewash his superiors, he told Greek correspondents with the bluntness of a soldier that the scenarios being drawn up at the college are based on the situations, which cropped up in the past and will, possibly, repeat in the future. In other words, the Atlantic strategists do not give up their plans for direct interference in the affairs of Greece in the event of an "unfavourable" development of the situation in the country for them. The 'theoretical studies' have quite concrete practical aims."

KOMAROV, FRG INDUSTRIALIST DISCUSS CONTRACTS

LD051009 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Feb 85

["Conversation at Foreign Trade Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- Nikolay Komarov, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Berthold Beitz, a prominent West German industrialist, chairman of the supervisory board of the Fried, Krupp GMBH concern, held a conversation here today. The sides discussed questions related to the implementation of agreements and contracts concluded by Soviet foreign trade associations with the concern and prospects of further expanding their business cooperation.

BONN'S SILENCE ON MISSILE DANGERS SCORED

PM041207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] In the new year Washington, Bonn, and certain other leading NATO countries' capitals have already managed to make more than one official statement in favor of the unswerving continuation of the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. More than a year ago the appearance of these weapons there broke up the Soviet-U.S. dialogues taking place in Geneva. Now they are once again trying to assure the public in the NATO countries (evidently counting on human forgetfulness) that an even larger number of Pershing II and cruise missiles is required for the success of the new talks, even though, as is not difficult to guess, this could only undermine the process of the new talks. This false argument is present, for instance, in the arsenal of means of NATO presssure on Belgium, which is being asked to prostrate itself before the Pentagon and allow cruise missiles in.

Yet it has already been demonstrated that every new American missile is a still greater burden on the situation on the continent. The events of January clearly showed the lethal risks involved in NATO's gamble on the nuclear poker game. The motor of a Pershing II missile spontaneously ignited at an American base near Heilbronn (FRG). The explosion killed 3 American servicemen and injured 16 -- the first victims of this first-strike weapon. "A technical failure," Washington and Bonn chorused reassuringly. But what if the missile had taken off? Or ignited others? After all, everyone knows that these Pershings have a nuclear filling...

It became known at almost the same time that at the Bavarian spa of Bad Toelz there are special U.S. Army subunits equipped with so-called "backpack bombs" -- portable nuclear mines. However, nobody would be surprised if some more "infernal devices" were to be discovered in the swelling American nuclear arsenals in West Germany. All these things, including nuclear and chemical weapons, are shipped in practically without control, without the knowledge of the government or parliament, and still less of the people.

But one cannot help being surprised by the downright Olympian tranquillity with which Bonn reacts to the numerous accidents involving American nuclear weapons, any one of which could easily prove fatal. In spite of everything, Bonn continues to actively promote the "nuclear stuffing" of not only its own country, but the other NATO countries too. But the hope of security through being linked to the Pentagon by a single militarist umbilical cord is, to say the least, naive. It could, above all, lead to disaster and undermine peace in Europe through Pershings, cruise missiles, or "backpack mines."

It appears that the mass of ordinary citizens of the NATO countries that have been chosen as bases for the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons are better aware of that than certain statesmen are. In particular, Heilbronn and Bad Toelz have reinforced the West German public's legitimate fears for their life and for peace. The "Heilbronn appeal", which has been published and for which signatures are now being collected, demands an immediate end to the siting of Pershings. In other countries too there is growing indignation at the adventurism of the U.S. military, which is truly playing with fire on West European soil.

W. BERLIN MAYOR EXPLOITS VISIT OF SOVIET YOUTH

PM041627 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 p 3

[Correspondent G. Pashkov "Rejoinder": "Fuss Over Tourists"]

[Text] West Berlin -- West Berlin newspapers, radio, and television have carried reports that a "Soviet Komsomol delegation" has discussed questions of relations with the Soviet Union and also inner-German relations with prominent city politicans...

No delegation could, of course, be discovered. Instead it has long been known that the latest group of tourists arriving via the "Sputnik" Bureau of International Youth Tourism was to be received by the "Junge Union" -- the youth organization of the ruling Christian Democratic Union [CDU] in West Berlin.

"Sputnik" has been holding group exchanges with West Berlin youth organizations for 17 years now. During this period, 19,500 young men and women from the USSR and West Berlin have taken part in such trips. This cooperation is expanding continuously, and 16 West Berlin youth organizations now take part in it. This year, 1,500 young people will be able to get to know the Soviet Union and West Berlin better through this organization.

The West Berlin "Junge Union" has only just started to take part in such tourist links. However, the hope for their successful development expressed by the leadership of that youth organization is being jeopardized by the aims and methods employed in preparing the tourist program for the young Soviet men and women.

Thus, in particular, West Berlin's ruling Mayor E. Diepgen exploited the meetings with the tourist group not only to express himself on questions of the city's relations with the Soviet Union but also, in a scarcely veiled form, to try to expound his own dubious, revanchist-type views on inner-German relations.

The USSR Consulate General in West Berlin made representations to the Senate in this connection. The Soviet side resolutely disassociated itself from the ruling mayor's ignoble attempts to draw Soviet tourists into a discussion of the question of relations between two sovereign states: the GDR and the FRG. It is especially hard to see by what right the mayor addresses this topic at all, considering that West Berlin is not part of the FRG.

Also striking is the unbridled provocative action of the West Berlin mass media, whose representatives literally pursued the group in unsuccessful attempts to secure scandalous photographs and "suitable" utterances. It is indicative that none of the dozens of other Soviet youth groups that come to West Berlin annually has ever attracted their attention, being simply passed over in silence by the local press.

There are no doubt elements of election advertisement in the fuss organized by the "Junge Union" and West Berlin's CDU around the young Soviet tourists. In March there will be elections to the West Berlin House of Deputies, where the CDU currently prevails. It is symptomatic that the CDU mayor deemed it useful to himself to meet the young Soviet tourists. However, the unseemly fuss to suit the political situation and his personal political advantage jeopardizes the very reasons for the tourist exchange: to promote improved mutual understanding among people representing different social systems.

PRAVDA REPORTS ITALIAN CP PLENUM PRODEEDINGS

PM041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Communists' Tasks"]

[Text] Rome, 1 Feb -- A plenum of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) Central Committee has been held here. A report on the subject of "The Communists' Proposals and Tasks at the Present Stage" was delivered by PCI Secretary General A. Natta. He criticized the policy of the ruling circles, which seek to resolve the country's actual social and economic problems at the expense of the working people's interests, and expounded the concrete program of action with which the Communists will approach the forthcoming administrative elections.

Touching on international problems, A. Natta demanded that the government freeze the deployment of American cruise missiles at Comiso. He roundly condemned the plans for the militarization of space, pointing out that they will lead to a further buildup of the arms race.

The plenum participants unanimously adopted a concluding document approving the PCI secretary general's report and his concluding address at the plenum.

The PCI Central Committee plenum appealed to all party organizations, all Communists, and the Italian Communist Youth Federation to mobilize their forces to prepare for two important political events in the country's life: the referendum against the revision of the "escalator" system of wages, an important social gain for the working people, and the general administrative elections on 12 May.

BRIEFS

TRADE FIGURES WITH ITALY -- (ANSA) Rome, January 29 -- Italo-Soviet trade continues to be tipped in favor of the Soviet Union. In 1984, Italy's trade deficit rose to 4,300 billion lire (around two billion 250 million dollars), against a deficit of 2,900 billion in 1983. This imbalance was discussed recently in Rome between Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria and Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Lunkov. Capria reminded the diplomat of the committments Moscow has made to halve this imbalance by 1986 and noted that for some months now Italian firms are contending for Soviet orders for goods amounting to around 6,000 billion lire (around 3 billion, 150 million dollars). [Text] [Rome ANSA in English 0800 GMT 29 Jan 84 AU]

COOPERATIVE VENTURES -- Moscow January 23 TASS -- The All-Union Foreign Trade Association "Metallurgimport" has signed at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry today a contract with the "Voest-Alpine" state concern (Austria) and the "Danieli and Co." Firm (Italy). The contract provides for cooperation in the construction of a complex for the production of metalcord and rolled stock of alloyed steel at the metallurgical mill in the city of Zhlobin (the Soviet Belorussian Republic). The first production line of that mill for the output of section rolled stock from metal scrap was built by the same firms and put into operation in November 1984. The signing ceremony was attended by Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, Austria's Ambassador to the USSR Helmut Liedermann, Italy's Ambassador to the USSR Giovanni Migliuolo. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 23 Jan 85 LD]

FIRST ROUND OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TABAH TALKS HELD

PM041432 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Without Results"]

[Text] Cairo, 31 Jan -- The first round of talks between Egypt and Israel on the question of the disputed Tabah region in the Sinai Peninsula has been held in the Israeli city of Beersheba. A U.S. delegation also took part in these talks, which were resuming after an almost 2-year break.

In an atmosphere of obvious differences, agreement was reached only on the question of the possibility of granting "certain monitoring functions" in Tabah to the so-called "multinational forces," which were knocked together by Washington and stationed in Sinai almost 3 years ago.

In fact the talks on Tabah are deadlocked, the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM concludes. In the opinion of observers, Tel Aviv has once again wrecked Cairo's attempts to restore Egyptian control over Tabah. It is, nevertheless, obvious that no concessions were made by Egypt, which, in exchange for the resumption of talks, was asked to revive the whole range of Egyptian-Israeli relations, which were frozen on Cairo's initiative in protest at Israel's aggression in lebanon.

Despite all this, the discussion of the "Sinai dispute" will be continued.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

LD041853 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Damascus February 4 TASS -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies headed by the chairman of the Central Board of the "USSR-SAR Friendship Society Boris Pastukhov arrived here on a visit today.

The programme of the Soviet delegation's stay includes meetings with the leadership and activists of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society, participation in a meeting of peace and friendship in Al-Thawrah, a town of Syrian power industry and building workers, get-togethers with representatives of the Syrian public. Boris Pastukhov will take part in the opening in the Syrian capital of a book exhibition devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

At the airport the Soviet delegation was welcomed by member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance party, president of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society [name indistinct] members of the society's executive committee, representatives of the public, the USSR Ambassador in Syria Felix Fedotov.

SYRIAN CP STATEMENT BACKS AL-ASAD CANDIDACY

PM041117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Syrian Communist Party Statement"]

[Text] Damascus, 1 Feb -- The Syrian Communist Party (SCP) has made a statement here in connection with the nationwide referendum announced for 10 February, in which H. al-Asad's candidacy for the post of president for a new 7-year term is to be finally approved.

The statement says that the SCP wholly and fully supports the nomination of H. al-Asad for the post and calls on the country's working people to vote for his candidacy.

Under H. al-Asad's leadership, the document says, Syria is playing an increasingly active role in the Arab national liberation movement. The country's prestige in the international arena has grown. Its consistent anti-imperialist course is an important factor in the Arab peoples' struggle against the plans of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction in the Near East.

H. al-Asad, the document points out, has made a significant contribution to the strengthening of friendly Soviet-Syrian relations. The two states' multifaceted and fruitful cooperation is developing progressively on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation which they signed. H. al-Asad has also played an important part in deepening the process of socioeconomic transformation in the country, strengthening the state sector, implementing cultural changes, and developing education.

The people's masses welcome and support the progressive transformations, as well as the course of opposing the intrigues of the forces of imperialism and aggression which Syria is pursuing under H. al-Asad's leadership, the SCP statement stresses.

TASS REPORTS IRANIAN IRAQI BATTLE CLAIMS

LD041101 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad February 4 TASS -- The Iraqi high military command issued a communique saying that the Iraqi Armed Forces repelled on Sunday counter-attacks of the Iranian troops, which were trying to recapture the positions taken by the Iraqi troops during the latest offensive. Two hundred Iranian soldiers were killed and considerable numbers wounded in the course of fighting.

According to the communique, Iraqi aircraft and helicopters, which flew 82 combat missions, attacked Iranian troop concentrations in Maysan sector and east of Basra. Iraqi artillery destroyed several ammunition depots and infantry dugouts.

Nicosia February 4 TASS -- According to a report of the Iranian news agency IRNA, intensive fighting with the use of artillery and other weapons was going on in different sectors of the front. As a result of combat actions of the Iranian troops, nearly 250 Iraqi soldiers were killed and wounded. The southern sector of the front in the area of the Arvand River was a scene of artillery duels. Several Iraqi strongpoints were destroyed and the enemy suffered losses in manpower and material.

The IRNA agency report says that the Iraqi side shelled the Iranian cites of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

'DANGEROUS' U.S.-RSA ATOMIC COOPERATION VIEWED

LD051041 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 5 Feb 85

["USA-South Africa: Dangerous Cooperation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 5 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik

The Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), at a meeting in Accra, has denounced the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid regime pursued by Ronald Reagan's administration. The participants in the meeting in the Ghanaian capital voiced particular concern, which is quite justified, over the latest reports about the U.S. authorities' direct involvement in the development of nuclear weapons in racist-ruled South Africa. Sensational exposures made in the Western press the other day show that about forty American atomic specialists, earlier employed in the American Government department Tennessee Valley Atomic [as received] (TVA), are currently working in South Africa. They service, specifically, an atomic power plant in Koeberg, which the United States provides with enriched uranium through third countries. Two reactors in Koeberg, the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE newspaper reported, are capable of working out annually enough plutonium to produce 43 A-bombs.

Way back in 1982, Washington allowed the Control Data company to sell a modern computer to the South African centre for industrial and scientific research which is developing an atomic bomb. At the same time, the U.S. Department of Energy approved the conclusion of a contract by three American firms with the racists on enriching South African uranium. Besides, South African nuclear experts were trained in the United States during all these years.

Grossly violating the U.N. embargo, the Reagan administration provides racist-ruled South Africa with modern weapons, hardware and sophisticated electronic equipment for military purposes. During the first quarter of last year alone, the administration issued secret permits to American corporations allowing them to export a total of 88 million dollars' worth of arms to South Africa. With the White House's blessing, the racists were supplied with modern combat planes, equipment for spy satellites, optical gunsights and electronic homing systems, as well as technology needed by the Pretoria regime to build up the production of its own armaments.

The connivance with the racists, who flatly refuse to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and openly pursue an aggressive policy with regard to their neighbours, is a gross violation not only of American laws, but also of the U.S. international commitments in this area. All-round support, rendered by Washington to the racist Pretoria regime, is leading to the U.S. continued isolation on the dark continent. The Reagan administration, in fact, turned into the chief accomplice of South Africa's criminal policies vis-a-vis the black majority in that country. Such are the real fruits of the Reagan administration's "constructive engagement" with the apartheid regime.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MALI 1 FEB

PM041527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.I. Berezin, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Mordovian CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for Bamako on 1 February at the invitation of the Mali People's Democratic Union.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD041742 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow February 2 TASS -- Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca arrived in the USSR on an official friendly visit today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Sheremetyevo Airport he was welcomed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and the Cuban ambassador in the USSR Lionel Soto.

Meets Gromyko, Lays Wreath

LD051032 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1004 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Talks started in the Kremlin today between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, who arrived yesterday in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The guest visited the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The minister honored the memory of Soviet soldiers who had given their lives in the struggle with fascism for the peace and happiness of peoples.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY RECRUITS 'RABBLE' TO AID CONTRAS

LD041312 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] New York February 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration employs Cuban rabble based in the United States in its undeclared war against Nicaragua. A certain Matos, ringleader of the terrorist groupings "Independent and Free Cuba", told a press conference that his grouping had dispatched about a dozen of "volunteers" to "assist" Nicaraguan "contras" waging, with CIA funds, the struggle against the lawful Sandinist government. According to Matos, not only do Cuban counter-revolutionaries train rebels in methods of terror and subversion. They themselves take an active part in bandit actions and forays in Nicaraguan territory.

Observers point out that Washington encourages in every way all sort of paramilitary anticommunist-tinged organisations in the United States to give direct support to anti-Nicaraguan bandits. According to figures released by the U.S. press, they are provided with 700,000 dollars in aid every month, while mercenaries from among U.S. citizens -- members of an Alabama-based grouping take a direct part in operations against Nicaragua.

RYZHKOV NOVOSIBIRSK ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM041531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Stay in Novosibirsk"]

[Text] N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Novosibirsk 31 January through 2 February. He met with the electorate of Zavodskiy Electoral Okrug, for which he has been nominated as a candidate deputy for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

N.I. Ryzhkov visited the "Sibselmash," "Sibtekstilmash," and other enterprises and displayed interest in the progress of implementing tasks for the further intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and the improvement of the quality and reduction of the prime cost of output. His talks with workers, economic leaders, and party and soviet workers touched on questions of fulfilling plans for the collectives' economic and social development and improving working people's working, daily living, and leisure conditions.

At the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's scientific center, the CPSU Central Committee secretary familiarized himself with the research aimed at the comprehensive use of Siberia's natural resources.

A meeting with the oblast's party and economic aktiv noted the importance of developing the mass movement for rational management of the economy and of bringing all production growth reserves into operation. It was emphasized that organizational and mass political work and the efforts of the labor collectives and all participants in socialist competition should now be aimed at the successful fulfillment of the targets of the concluding year of the 5-year plan and at a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

N.I. Ryzhkov was accompanied on his tour by A.P. Filatov, first secretary of the Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom, and V.A. Bokov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

LIGACHEV LENINGRAD ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM050917 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Visit by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Comrade Ye. K. Ligachev to Leningrad Oblast"]

[Text] Ye. K. Ligachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who took part in a Leningrad zonal conference of party and soviet workers, was in our oblast from 24 through 26 January. The conference examined questions of introducing financial autonomy and the collective contract into stockraising and intensifying organizational and political work among stockraisers in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Together with conference participants, Ye.K. Ligachev visited livestock units of the Detskoselskoye and Gatchinskoye Sovkhoz Associations, talked with farm leaders, specialists, and stockraisers, and inquired about the working people's working and living condictions and progress in the fulfillment of the plans of the 5-year plan, pledges, and the CPSU Central Committee's demands on ensuring the organized wintering of livestock and increasing production and pruchases of livestock products in the winter period.

In Leningrad the CPSU Central Committee secretary visited a science and production association and also No 83 Vocational and Technical School, where he familiarized himself with the training of future workers in work on flexible automated complexes. At the party obkom questions of implementing the "Intensifikatsiya-90" targeted program were examined. Ye.K. Ligachev visited the V.I. Lenin Memorial Museum in the Smolnyy. Ye.K. Ligachev toured the Monument to the Heroic Defenders of Leningrad and laid wreaths near its sculptured groupings.

On his tour of Leningrad and its oblast Ye.K. Ligachev was accompanied by L.N. Zaykov, first secretary of the party obkom. Ye.K. Ligachev left for Moscow yesterday.

CANDIDATE SLAVSKIY ADDRESSES VLADIVOSTOK VOTERS

OW050613 Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 2055 GMT 31 Jan 85

[From the "Morning Kray News" program]

[Excerpts] Meetings of candidate deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet with voters continue in Maritime Kray. Rear Admiral Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Slavskiy, candidate deputy of the Frunze Electoral District No 223 of Vladivostok and member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet, met with voters of the district. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Rear Adm Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Slavskiy, candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, whom voters have gathered to meet, is a worthy representative of the Red Banner Pacific Fleet.

The meeting was opened by Comrade Ponomarev, second secretary of the Frunze Raykom. He discussed the lofty labor and political enthusiasm reigning in shore and sea collectives and the increased civic and creative activity of the working people of Frunze Rayon, who have decided to mark the celebration of Soviet democracy by highly efficient work at every work place and new labor successes for the welfare of our homeland. Comrade (Legun), deputy chief of the Vladivostok Commercial Seaport and agent of the candidate told those present about Rear Adm Slavskiy's biography and his public activities. On the rostrum Rear Adm Slavskiy, candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, was met with applause from those present.

[Slavskiy] Dear comrades: Permit me to express ardent gratitude and sincere appreciation to the sailors, dockers, workers, and engineering and technical enployees of the order-bearing Vladivostok Seaport and the Slavyanka Fish Processing Plant, and to all voters for according me the lofty honor and great trust of nominating me as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Frunze Electoral District No 223.

I know well that justifying the trust of voters is not easy. It means living with them with common thoughts and aspirations, giving all one's efforts and knowledge for the welfare of the working people, dutifully fulfilling the instructions received today, and conscientiously fulfilling one's official and party duty. Comrades, allow me to assure you that I will always be guided by this in my everyday official activities.

[Correspondent] Afterward, Comrade Slavskiy answered voters' questions. Participants in the meeting adopted an appeal to all voters of Frunze Electoral District No 223, calling on them to meet election day with highly productive shock labor and to vote on 24 February for Comrade Slavskiy, candidate of the inviolable block of Communists and nonparty members.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM CONFERENCE

PM041636 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom departments, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom, and leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations and a number of administrations and city organizations took part in the conference.

A report on the progress in preparations for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and local soviet elections was delivered by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. A report on the preparations for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was delivered by A.M. Roganov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

MINISTER ON SHORTCOMINGS IN ELECTRONICS TRAINING

PM011455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 85 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by V. Velyutin, USSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, under the rubric "Following an IZVESTIYA Article": "'Horizons of Electronics'"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] An editorial article was published under this headline in IZVESTIYA (No 335/336 for 1984). It stated that the standard of training of engineers in new specialties in lagging behind the pace of development of computer equipment and its application in the national economy. The editors have received a reply to the article from the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education:

The ministry has examined the editorial article "Horizons of Electronics" and reports that a leading place is being allocated to the further development and improvement of the quality of the training of specialists in the sphere of electronic equipment.

The training of cadres in the specialties and electronic equipment, electrical instrument making, and automation is increasing at a preferential rate -- which is contributing to the fuller and more steady satisfaction of the need for them in sectors of the national economy. The concentration of electronic equipment specialists in production has increased 15 percent in recent years. Some 18 specialties in promising, new scientific and technical spheres have been started in VUZes.

Measures have been taken to raise the qualifications of, and retrain, national economic workers in the spheres of electonic equipment and production automation. Study of these questions has been organized in 70 institutes and in faculties for raising the qualifications of leading workers and specialists and also in 45 special faculties for the retraining of cadres, where more than 25,000 people are trained every year.

At the same time, the work of higher schools in improving the training and enhancing the qualifications and retraining of cadres in the spheres of information technology, microelectronics, and means and methods of automating manufacturing and managerial processes needs further activation. In this connection the publication of the article "Horizons of Electronics" in IZVESTIYA appears very topical.

As the article rightly points out, the chief difficulty in resolving the tasks of improving the teaching and study of promising scientific and technical subjects lies in the weak material and technical base of many VUZes. Indeed, the average annual requirement of higher schools for specialized laboratory equipment, computers, and peripheral equipment is satisfied to the extent of only 15 percent. As a result, VUZes are experiencing an acute shortage of computer equipment, instruments, and modern equipment, including machine tools with digital program control, robots, manipulators, and elements of machining attachments [tekhnologicheskaya osnastka] for automatic lines. The quality of the training of specialists is also affected by a certain underestimation of the role and significance of computer and microprocessor equipment on the part of individual departments and teachers and, as a consequence of this, by its insufficiently profound assimilation in the teaching process and in course and diploma planning.

For the purposes of overcoming the existing shortcomings and difficulties and in accordance with the long-term program for developing and broadening the use of computer equipment, the ministry is implementing additional measures for the scientific and technical modernization of the teaching process. It is proposed, in particular, to make changes to the substance of engineering-technical and university education -- changes reflecting the progress in technology and production organization brought about by the transition to flexible automated production facilities and by the extensive use of robot equipment, microprocessor equipment, automated planning systems, and so forth. In addition, it is planned to accelerate the reequipping of VUZes with computer equipment and with modern instruments and equipment.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES ORDER, DISCIPLINE

PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Discipline and Order"]

[Text] The measures taken by the Communist Party and Soviet Government aimed at further consolidating organization and order in all spheres of material production and society's spiritual life have met with nationwide approval. Labor legislation is being improved and the USSR Law on Labor Collectives has been adopted, as have other documents designed to help educate workers in the spirit of a communist attitude toward labor and the consolidation of discipline.

At his meeting with workers of the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Metallurgical Plant, Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted that "the Central Committee makes strictly answerable and will continue to make answerable those who work in a slipshod manner, who transgress the law, and violate the CPSU Rules... Our exactingness and principledness will never weaken -- neither today, tomorrow, nor in the future."

The destiny of our plans and pledges and our further successes depend largely on the level of labor discipline. It is not simply a case of introducing elementary order but also of controlling the planned formation of a discipline which will become the asset of whole collectives and of each worker individually.

Many collectives and sectors are doing a lot to ensure precise work. Thus, a year ago the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building created a mobile monitoring and inspection service by reducing management personnel. With the aid of computer technology this service monitors the entire range of state and sectorial decisions down to factory level. This has made it possible to improve considerably the management of the sector, in particular to reduce the time taken to give notification of decisions and implement them in administrations and associations and at enterprises. As a result there has been an improvement in the standard of discipline in the sector's labor collectives, and contract commitments are being fulfilled considerably better.

It is well known that matters proceed more successfully when collectives display constant concern to maintain a healthy microclimate, where respect and trust are combined with exactingness for the matter at hand and the observance of order. Much is being done for this at the enterprises of Moscow and Leningrad, the Perm telephone plant, the Kaluga tube plant, and other plants, for instance. Here the administration and public organizations possess a varied arsenal for exerting beneficial influence on the collective. Concern to enhance the content of labor, a flexible working day schedule, and other achievements of modern production methods make it possible to obtain a good effect and create an atmosphere of creative activeness.

Practice attests that the standard of labor discipline and the successes of each collective are determined not only by the standard of organization in production. Every worker must be made more strictly answerable for violations of discipline. However, at a number of enterprises the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and the economic leaders have recently slackened their attention toward questions of strengthening discipline and order. Proper order has still not been introduced at individual enterprises of sectors like forestry and the construction materials industry. It is perturbing that in the past year there was an increase in cases of absenteeism and other losses of work time at a number of collectives. Attention is not paid everywhere to the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments.

The process of forming discipline is geared both to today and tomorrow. Here you cannot manage with orders alone. Priority must be given to painstaking work by economic leaders who on the one hand, measure precisely the educational impact of all economic practice on the worker's behavior, and on the other, know how to put the fruit of aware discipline at the service of production. The all-round development of socialist competition and team forms of organizing and encouraging labor and the Shchekino method are specific and real forms of attaining good work results. Closer attention is required by the expansion of financially autonomous relations in the activity of teams, sectors, and shops, which enhances the collectives' material interest in the thrifty administration of production, the precise observance of technology, and the reduction of work time losses.

The primary party organizations have a particularly large part to play in formulating conscious labor discipline. It is the Communists who are called on always to set an example in fulfilling their official obligations and to lead people behind them. Their duty is to form in every worker the sense of being the master of his enterprise, responsible, and loyal to his word. At the same time the party organizations are called on constantly to keep sight of questions of strengthening discipline and to wage a resolute struggle against slipshod workers and embezzlers of the people's wealth. In their activity party committees must rely more on the trade unions and Komsomol, deputies' groups and people's control posts, and team leaders and mentors councils.

In the consolidation of labor discipline and the fuller use of work time much depends on the sphere of services to the population, the work of public transport, trade enterprises, communications institutions, savings banks, and so forth.

The social justice at the basis of our system must be observed unconditionally in the collectives' daily affairs. In providing incentives for better labor it is essential to combine organically material and moral incentives and to do everything to highlight the best work and a creative attitude toward matters. The party believes that, under present conditions, it is impossible to raise the economy to a new higher level without creating the necessary ideological and social prerequisites. It is essential to elucidate more deeply the problems of forming labor discipline and to reveal leading experience in the press and in television and radio broadcasts.

The consolidation of order and organization accords with people's vital interests and helps to enhance still further the activeness of every collective, the search for reserves, and the ability to undertake economic management rationally, with full efficiency. This is the guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges of the concluding year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the 5-year plan as a whole.

TV TALK ON INDISPENSABILITY OF LABOR DISCIPLINE

LD032333 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Georgiy Pryakhin]

[Text] Hello! We talk a lot at present about plans and obligations. We also devote a great deal of attention to providing materials and technology to fulfill these, but any plan, any target, any obligation will remain on paper unless it is also provided with the irreplaceable -- though, seemingly, wholly intangible -- resource, namely, the attitude to the matter at hand, discipline. All the more so in that the link between discipline and the final result, the production, is the most direct one there can be. Of course, all problems of contemporary production cannot be reduced to problems of discipline alone. Scientific and technical progress, improvement of the economic mechanism, the policy of economy...but the fact is, that without discipline, labor discipline, technological discipline, discipline in deliveries, without executive discipline, all these mighty strategic factors will quite simply not work.

Scientific and technical progress and intensification themselves, as everyone is aware, demand a new and higher level of discipline. When the party today sets the task of a qualitative and radical change, what is involved is a radical change too, in the attitude toward the matter at hand. The Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant gives an instructive example of a comprehensive solution of production problems. Certification and rationalization of jobs, the experience of which has been approved by the party Central Committee, technological renewal, and self-regulation naturally led to a raising of labor discipline here. Certification was made not only of the job but also of the person, the worker, occupying that job. And not just the worker, but the specialist, the engineer providing the worker with work.

Absenteeism and stoppages have become not just shameful at the plant, but they are also disadvantageous, extremely so.

I have before me a letter by Valentina Golubyeva, the Ivanovo textile worker, our marvelous worker and public figure, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, a letter printed in IZVESTIYA. Today, Valentina Nikolayevna writes, there is a perceptible shortage of working hands. My shift-mates Nina Kuzminovna Maksyachkina and Agita Mikhaylovna Sukhova and I have therefore taken on the obligation to do the work of five workers. And, indeed, we are ready to do the work of six if need be, but we need to know what those people whom we free are doing.

There is a shortage of manpower, but how many loafers of various sorts are there in our country? Yes indeed, she has, as they say, hit the nail right on the head. The rightness of Valentina Golubyeva's impartial question also consists in the fact that today, as never before, the mutual dependence and link is growing between workers, even, it would seem, between workers seperated by some distance. One fails to go to work, one does his job badly, and a long chain of malfunctions begins. In our social conditions, this mutual link is not just an economic one, but assumes a stable, moral, civic character.

The Law on Labor Collectives opens by broad responsibilities here, possibilities both for providing incentives for the front-ranker and for making an example of the loafer by penalizing him. Unfortunately, not all collectives are as yet making active use of this law. There are still great losses of working time in organizations of Minselstroy, the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, on construction sites in Moldavia, in a number of labor collectives in Orel, Tomsk, and Chernigov Oblasts. Stakhanovite miners have a slogan: Share your light. This means that in the event of need, one lights the way to the person following behind using one's miner's lamp; one helps him along. I think that during the precongress socialist competition, this slogan could be adopted by others as well as the miners.

It may be that some people think the theme of today's commentary is unsuitable for a Sunday, that it is not a very holiday like topic. But let us not forget that tomorrow is Monday. A successful and shock labor week to you, comrades!

DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN'S SUCCESS QUESTIONED

LD030522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 3 Feb 85

[From the PRAVDA review]

[Text] The struggle for discipline and good organization in production, developed under the guidance of party organizations, had had a beneficial effect on the results of labor collectives' activities. Stoppages [prostoi], lateness, and absenteeism have been reduced substantially. Nevertheless, far from everything has been done. That is the conclusions to which journalist (Polyakov) comes, reading letters to PRAVDA.

Judging by the mail, this important matter has been regarded as a transient campaign; we have discussed it, they say, and that will do. In collectives such as this, demands on cadres have again fallen, and laxity has not been slow to appear. You see a sizable establishment where the day again gets off to an unsteady start. Early in the day some of the staff talk about their families or what they bought yesterday or brew tea because they did not have time for breakfast at home. In short, the mood for work takes its time coming. But it is necessary for every hour, every minute of working time to be given over to work. An honest attitude toward it is the primary duty of every Soviet person, PRAVDA stresses.

AFP REPORTS SERIOUS PLANE CRASH AT MINSK AIRPORT

NC051011 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 5 (AFP) -- A plane on a flight from Minsk to Leningrad crashed last Friday, at Minsk airport in Belorussia, and a number of people were killed, according to a government statement published by the local newspaper SOVIET BELORUSSIA.

The paper, which reached here today, did not say how many people were killed or injured, but the plane, a Tupolev-134, had the seating capacity for 72 passengers. The government expressed its deep condolences to families of the victims and said a special commission of enquiry had been set up to investigate the disaster. No comment was immediately available from the local authorities on the scale of the catastrophe.

The Soviet press very rarely reports serious accidents and then usually only when foreigners are among the victims, although so far there is nothing to suggest that this was the case at Minsk.

AUTHOR-CRITIC SVETOV ALLEGEDLY ARRESTED

NC022046 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 2 (AFP) -- Soviet authorities have arrested novelist and former literary critic Felix Svetov, who was thrown out of the Soviet Writers' Union five years ago for defending rebel physicist Andrey Sakharov, dissident sources said today.

Mr. Svetov, a militant orthodox Christian, was arrested two weeks ago, the sources said, but the reason for his arrest was not known. Mr. Svetov was excluded from the Writers' Union in 1980 after protesting against Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Mr. Sakharov's being placed under house arrest in Gorkiy, a city 400 kilometers (250 miles) east of here which is closed to foreigners.

Mr. Svetov is married to Zoya Krakhmalnikova, who was sentenced in April 1983 to one year in prison and five years' internal exile for "anti-Soviet propaganda." Mr. Svetov is a former literary critic for NOVI MIR magazine and author of a religious novel published in the West under title "Open The Doors." He has long been known as an outspoken defender of dissident literary figures in this country, having once accused the Writer's Union in an open letter of excluding "anyone who has personal opinions, ideas and courage."

He had said upon his expulsion from the union that he considered himself "a free man (because) the union has lifted from my shoulders the responsibility of its crimes against Russian literature and Russia."

BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE HISTORY BOOK -- Moscow January 31 TASS -- The Lithuanian language, which is three thousand years old, continues to develop, retaining its old aspects, writes MN INFORMATION. Ways of modernizing this ancient Baltic language (which, of all existing languages, is closer to Sanskrit) are considered by noted philologist of Lithuania (a Soviet Baltic republic), Dr. Zigmas Zinkevicius, who has completed his five-volume "Ths History of the Lithuanian Language". The first volume of this fundamental work has already come out off the press. Lithuanian publishers have also issued a three-volume academic edition of "Grammar of the Lithuanian Language" and are preparing for publication a multivolume "Atlas of the Lithuanian Language" and a two-volume "Dictionary of Lithuanian Names", which number close to 25,000 names. Previously published dictionaries of synonyms and phraseology will be complemented by pronunciation and comparison dictionaries, the first to be published in the history of Lithuania. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 31 Jan 85 LD]

MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE CHIEF ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM050956 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 5, 1985 (Signed to Press 30 January 1985) carries on pages 6 and 7, under the rubric "Science -- The Front Line," a 3,000-word interview with V.L. Makarov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by its correspondent Vladislav Yankulin entitled "Overcoming the Inertia."

The item is introduced by the following NEDELYA note: "We often speak about the benefits of science, about the fact that its shoots must be cultivated, that innovations must be sought and, once found, comprehensively introduced in our practical life. It is only the achievements of science, in the form of machine tools, computers, medicines, and equipment, that can sharply increase both our prosperity and labor productivity. 'The first and obvious thing that must be done,' K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, wrote 'is to mobilize the organizational efforts and material means necessary for the speediest retooling of all national economies, sectors and the rapid assimilation of the most progressive technologies in production. This is a task of key importance.' Nevertheless, the inertia of the old is great, and it is not so simple to overcome it. What is needed is a precise economic machinery ensuring introduction of achievements of science and technology in the national economy. Eminent scientists, major research organizations, and an entire economic science sector are working on its creation.

"NEDELYA's correspondent asked V.L. Makarov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Organization and Management under the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, to answer a number of questions." Most of the interview deals with the meaning of scientific and technical progress, its introduction in the past, the failure of previously adopted measures, and ways to make enterprises introduce new developments in their practical work. Turning to the current economic experiment, Yankulin asks: "The economic experiment currently in progress is not the first in our national economy. Where is the guarantee that it will spread throughout the national economy and its results will not remain just another set of 'experimental data?'"

Makarov's answer reads in part: "An experiment is, of course, always an experiment. It is instituted in order to 'break in' new ideas and technical solutions, but this time I am convinced that the experiment must spread to the entire national economy. We all feel that our economy has outgrown its former clothes and needs new forms. As K.U. Chernenko wrote recently, 'Our economy is right at the point where qualitative progress and changes in it have become, as people say, an imperative necessity.' This experiment actually can, and this is very important, test all the new levers, incentives, and indicators, all the factors that will become the future regulators of our economic machinery."

Following this up, Yankulin asks: "Under the experiment's conditions, enterprises have to transfer to an unusual set of operational conditions -- financial, organizational, and scientific. They need help which must be provided by production organizers, economists, mathematicians, and other specialists. Is it not time to establish specialized firms for introduction and production organization?"

Makarov answers: "I think that this time is not too far off. So far we have not defined the status of such firms. They should be financially autonomous organizations. I think that here we also need an experiment -- to establish such a financially autonomous association. Such firms do exist in many socialist countries, and they will probably appear in our country, too."

MARSHAL PETROV COMMEMORATES FRUNZE'S CAREER

PM041533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Petrov, USSR first deputy minister of defense: "A Commander of the Lenin School. M.V. Frunze's Birth Centenary"]

[Text] Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze (1885-1925) was a fearless revolutionary, an eminent party, state, and military figure, an outstanding commander and military theorist, and an active organizer and creator of the Soviet Armed Forces. All his activity was bound up with the Bolshevik party. He joined the Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (RSDWP) as a 19-year-old and dedicated himself to the cause of the working class and working people. It was as he embarked on his revolutionary life that M.V. Frunze defined the purpose of his life: "...To acquire a deep understanding of the laws governing the course of history, become totally immersed in reality, become at one with the most advanced class of contemporary society -- the working class -- and live a life bound up with its thoughts and hopes and its struggle and radically alter everything..."

Aware of the need to master revolutionary theory, he studied the works of K. Marx, F. Engles, and V.I. Lenin on his own. When the storm of the people's revolution hit Russia in 1905, Frunze, in the forefront of the uprising, actively participated in the struggle of the Ivanovo-Voznensk and Shuya proletariat. At the head of a detachment of Ivanovo-Voznensk weavers he fought at the Kransnaya Presnya barricades in Moscow. Twice the tsarist courts sentenced him to death, the sentence being commuted to penal servitude and then to exile for life in Siberia.

The meeting with V.I. Lenin was an important milestone for "Comrade Arseniy," as the workers called M.V. Frunze. It took place in spring 1906 at the Fourth RSDWP Congress in Stockholm. The young revolutionary adopted a firm Bolshevik, Leninist stance and, with the party, trod the whole of the difficult road to October 1917, participating actively in the proletarian revolution. It was then that the qualities of a future commander began to take shape. Lenin noticed Frunze's military talent and once asked him whether he was considering a military career. Mikhail Vasilyevich replied that it was only the call of duty that made him do it (he was military commissar in Yaroslavl at the time) and that he saw himself as a civilian, but it was this conversation that virtually decided his future as a commander.

The rich experience of a professional revolutionary, a profound knowledge of Marxism, organizational talent, extensive erudition in the military sphere, an uncompromising class attitude and party principledness -- all this placed Frunze in the forefront of the galaxy of glorious proletarian military commanders. His talents as a new type of general, educated by the Communist Party, were fully revealed during the years of military intervention and the civil war.

In spring 1919 he fate of the revolution was at stake on the Eastern Front. Admiral Kolchak's crack army, well fitted out and equipped by the British and French, began its offensive in the Urals and had almost reached the Volga by April. The Red Army fell back. Kolchak's headquarters already had plans to "march on Moscow." At that moment Lenin and the Communist Party adopted decisive measures to repulse the White Guards. M.V. Frunze was given command of the southern group of forces on the Eastern Front. Under his leadership they made a surprise attack on the flank and rear of Kolchak's main grouping. Frunze chose the correct direction for the main attack and determined the right moment for our forces to switch to counteroffensive. The strategic reserves brought into play by Kolchak were unable to alter the outcome of the battle.

The southern group's successes developed into a general offensive on the Eastern Front which was commanded by M.V. Frunze from July 1919. The task set by Lenin -- liberating the Urals before the winter -- was soon carried out.

Frunze's remarkable gifts as a commander were manifested when he commanded the Turkestan front. His forces surrounded and rapidly destroyed Kolchak's considerably larger southern army. Then they routed the White Cossacks of the Urals and the gangs of basmaks, and the liberation of Central Asia was completed.

In the fall of 1920 M.V. Frunze became commander of the Southern Front, which was given the task of routing Baron Vrangel's army. The operation was one of the longest and, at the same time, one of the most brilliant operations of the civil war. Its success was due to the immense organizational and party political work, the skillful leadership of the forces, and their utter heroism and bravery. The crossing of the Sivash and storming of Perekop and Chongar are brilliant chapters in the glorious annals of the Red Army's heroic victories.

Lenin closely followed the actions of the Southern Front and rated them highly. At the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets Vladimir Ilich said: "...The Red Army has displayed extraordinary heroism by overcoming obstacles and fortifications which even military specialist and experts considered to be impregnable. One of the most brilliant chapters in the Red Army's history was the total, decisive, and remarkably quick victory achieved over Vrangel" (Vol 42, p 130). This was an evaluation of Frunze's activity as well. He was awarded two orders of the Red Banner and the Revolutionary Weapon of Honor.

Mikhail Vasiliyevich held a passionate belief in the great cause of Lenin and the Communist Party and in the insuperable power of the socialist system. His conviction spread to the troops he commanded, with whom he knew not a single defeat. Deeply aware of the class nature of the Red Army, Frunze attacked special significance to instilling lofty moral and combat qualities in the soldiers and commanders. He was always full of ardent party commitment when he addressed them, revealing the Communists' great aims in the liberation of working people from the yoke of the landowners and capitalists and explaining the Red Army's historic mission in the struggle for the working people's happiness.

It was in his first order to the troops of the 4th Army that M.V. Frunze wrote: "It is with its heart in its mouth and trepidation in its soul that the country follows your successes. It was not to capture other lands or plunder foreign peoples that working Russia placed you, its children, under arms. The very destiny of worker-peasant Russia is at stake here, at the front; the dispute between labor and capital is being settled once and for all."

Mikhail Vasilyevich was always close to the masses, in tune with their needs and preoccupations. The people and the Red Army responded with complete trust and love. G.K. Ordzhonikidze said of him: "A great revolution has always produced great people and commanders, and it would be no exaggeration to say that our Great October Revolution, among many other names, produced a brightly shining star -- Comrade Frunze, dedicated to the cause of the revolution and filled with love for the proletariat."

After the civil war, Frunze actively participated in the building of the Red Army and the Red Navy. He headed the Armed Forces of the Ukraine and Crimea, the Worker Peasant Red Army staff, the military academy that now bears his name, the USSR Revolutionary Military Council, and the People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs.

One of the main questions then was the reorganization of the country's Armed Forces. The party instructed Frunze to carry out a military reform in 1924-1925.

He was directly involved in the consolidation in the Red Army of the Leninist principles of its development: the leading role of the Communist Party, the class approach to staffing, the strengthening of sole-responsibility command, and the provision of up-to-date equipment and weapons. In their work the Bolsheviks strictly abided by Lenin's behest: "Regardless of the blows that have already been inflicted on imperialism, we must at all costs fully maintain our Red Army's combat readiness and strengthen its combat capability" (Vol 42, p 130).

Guided by Lenin's instructions, Frunze repeatedly pointed out: We must have an army that has the last word in equipment. At the same time, he stressed: No matter how high the standard of equipment is, the people who have mastered it remain the chief, decisive force in a war. He constantly pointed out the need to intensify political education work among the troops and to strengthen conscious military discipline. "We must remember," Mikhail Vasilyevich noted, "that an army with a sound morale and strong discipline will be an invincible army."

Frunze was not only an outstanding commander, but also a major military theorist. His works, permeated with the spirit of party commitment, have every right to reside in the treasure-house of Soviet military science. They have not lost any of their importance. A hero of the civil war and a gifted commander, M.V. Frunze made a big contribution to the development of Soviet military doctrine as an integral system of views about the aims and nature of war, the preparation of the country and those Armed Forces for war, and the methods of waging war. He believed that the reliable defense of the socialist state can only be organized on the basis of a clear idea of the nature of a future war, by taking stock of the likely opponents' forces and facilities and one's own potential. The depth and far-sightedness of his views were confirmed and passed a severe test furing the Great Patriotic War which ended in the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism. They are also correct in the current dangerous international situation.

The glorious revolutionary and combat traditions of the military men of the initial years of Soviet powers, the gifted commanders who laid the foundations of advanced Marxist-Leninist military science and of the building and development of a new type of socialist army live in the present makeup of our Armed Forces. Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, whose life was an example of absolute devotion to the great cause of Lenin and the Communist Party, occupies a worthy place among them.